Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-175
Monday
10 September 1990

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-175 *10 September 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

African Leaders Hold Summit in Tunisia 1
Bendjedid Invites Leaders *[Algiers Radio]* 1
Bendjedid Arrives in Djanet *[Algiers Radio]* 1
Summit Begins 9 Sep *[Algiers Radio]* 1
Sets Permanent Links, Concludes *[Algiers Radio]* 1

Inter-Arab Affairs

Quorum To Hold Arab League Session Ensured *[MENA]* 1
Ministers Arrive in Cairo for League Session 1
Acting League Secretary-General *[MENA]* 1
Lebanon's Salim Al-Huss *[MENA]* 1
Somali, UAE, Qatari Ministers *[Cairo Radio]* 1
GCC Meeting in Jeddah Ends, Ministers Depart *[SPA]* 2
Secretary-General Views Efforts *[Riyadh TV]* 2
Omani Minister Comments *[Riyadh TV]* 2
GCC Clarifies Arab League Leader's Resignation *[SPA]* 2
Gulf Finance Committee Ministers Meet 8 Sep *[SPA]* 3

Palestinian Affairs

Statement Calls for Striking at U.S. Interests *[Beirut AL-NAHAR 8 Sep]* 3
Fatah Condemns Qatari Expulsion of Palestinians *[INA]* 3
'Official' Discusses PLO Role in Lebanese Conflict *[London AL-HAWADITH 7 Sep]* 3

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Iraqi Delegation Meets Organizations on Crisis *[Algiers Radio]* 5
Arab-Islamic Party Condemns Foreign Intervention *[APS]* 5
Journalists Call for Mobilization of 'Arab Pens' *[APS]* 5

Egypt

Baker Arrives in Cairo for One-Day Visit *[MENA]* 5
Meets Mubarak; Holds News Conference *[MENA]* 6
Ends Visit, Leaves for Helsinki *[MENA]* 7
Foreign Minister Hospitalized After Accident *[AFP]* 7
Visited at Hospital by Mubarak *[MENA]* 7
Condition 'Extremely Good' *[MENA]* 7

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Meeting in Algeria *[Tripoli TV]* 7

Morocco

Arab League Asked To Postpone Council Sessions *[MAP]* 7
Cavallo Discusses Cooperation With Officials *[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 8

Sudan

Al-Bashir on 'Internationalizing' Gulf Crisis *[Omdurman Radio]* 8
177 Citizens Return to Khartoum via Jordan *[SUNA]* 8
More Arrive From Kuwait 6 Sep *[Omdurman Radio]* 9
SPLA Says Government Forces Repulsed From Yei *[Radio SPLA]* 9
SPLA Asks To Relocate Headquarters to Nairobi *[Omdurman Radio]* 10
Kassiano Asserts Improved Food Situation in South *[SUNA]* 10

Tunisia

Envoys Convey Messages to U.S., FRG Presidents *[MAP]* 10

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Amir Receives Message of Support From EC *[WAKH]* 11

Kuwait

Amir Receives U.S. Secretary of State Baker *[Riyadh Radio]* 11
Receives Baker Delegation *[Riyadh TV]* 11
Amir Sends Messages to Gorbachev, Bush 9 Sep *[Riyadh Radio]* 11
Amir Praises U.S. Role, Seeks Iraqi Retreat *[Riyadh TV]* 11
Foreign Minister Chairs Cabinet Session *[Riyadh Radio]* 12
Interior Minister on Resistance, Citizen Records *[Cairo AL-ANBA' 3 Sep]* 12
Resistance Leader on Anti-Iraqi Actions *[Riyadh TV]* 12
Resistance Reportedly Continues Operations *[Muscat TV]* 12
State To Sue Iraq for Looting, Damage by Troops *[AFP]* 13

Qatar

Amir Receives Kuwait Envoy Al-Sabah Message *[Abu Dhabi Radio]* 13
Government Deports Third Group of Palestinians *[Amman AL-RA'Y 9 Sep]* 13

Saudi Arabia

Baker, Al-Faysal Give News Conference *[Riyadh TV]* 13
Foreign Minister Receives EC Delegation 4 Sep *[SPA]* 14
King Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy With Message *[SPA]* 14
Welcomes Libyan Initiative *[JANA]* 15
Bangladesh Forces Begin Arriving 4 Sep *[Riyadh TV]* 15
Fourth Group Arrives 7 Sep *[Dhaka International]* 15
Prince Bandar on Continued Support of Intifadah *[SPA]* 15
'Firm Stand' on Palestine Issue Reiterated *[Riyadh Radio]* 15

United Arab Emirates

'Responsible Source' Views Zayid-Baker Talks *[WAKH]* 16
Baker Departs 7 Sep *[Dubayy Radio]* 16
Zayid Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi *[WAKH]* 16

Yemen

Demonstration Opposes Foreign Presence *[Sanaa Radio]* 16

IRAQ

Saddam Addresses Message to Bush, Gorbachev *[INA]* 17
Saddam Discusses Mideast Issues With Jackson *[Amman AL-RA'Y 10 Sep]* 19

ISRAEL

Shamir Comments on 'Desirable Outcome' of Crisis *[AL HAMISHMAR 10 Sep]* 25
Source Says Iraq To Have Chemical Missile Soon *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT]* 25
Leaders Express 'Satisfaction' With Bush Position *[Jerusalem TV]* 25
Cabinet Briefed on Helsinki Summit, Iraq, Lebanon *[Jerusalem Radio]* 25
'Little' Change Noted in Gulf After Helsinki *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 26
Commentary Sees Shamir Benefits From Gulf Crisis *[DAVAR 7 Sep]* 26
Shamir 'Convinced' U.S. Can Solve Gulf Crisis *[Jerusalem Radio]* 28
Sharon Leaves for Moscow; Trip Purpose Unknown *[Jerusalem Radio]* 28
Nuclear Cooperation Accord Signed With Europe *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Sep]* 28
SHAS Will Not Quit Cabinet Over Der'i Issue *[Jerusalem Radio]* 28
Prime Minister's Office Affirms Bid To Ban Book *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Sep]* 28
Official on Professional Breakdown of Immigrants *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
Shamir on Immigration, Gulf, U.S. Relations *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
IDF Authorized Supplementary Budget for Crisis *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Sep]* 29
Antidrug Allocations, Activities Reported *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 2 Sep, etc.]* 29
Update on Incidents in Territories 6 Sep *[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Sep]* 30
Article Considers State of Intifadah *[MA'ARIV 7 Sep]* 30
IDF To Release Arab Minors in West Bank, Gaza *[AL HAMISHMAR 9 Sep]* 31
No August Gaza Deaths; One Dies in West Bank *[THE JERUSALEM POST 5 Sep]* 31
Terror Squads Uncovered in West Bank; 90 Arrested *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Policeman Injured by Small Bomb in Jerusalem *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Suspected Collaborator Killed; Another Injured *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Sep]* 32
Police Defuse Bomb in Gas Delivery Truck *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
Border Policeman 'Slightly Injured' by Bomb *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33

JORDAN

Prince Hasan Discusses Gulf Crisis *[Amman TV]* 34
Students Form Brigade To Hit U.S. Interests *[AL-RA'Y 9 Sep]* 36
Helsinki Summit 'Opens the Door' to Arab Solution *[Al-DUSTUR 10 Sep]* 36
Iraqi Plane Carrying Americans Arrives in Amman *[Amman TV]* 36
U.S. Women, Children Fly Home *[Amman Radio]* 37
EEC Official Details Financial Relief Plan *[AL-DUSTUR 7 Sep]* 37
UN Refugee Agency Views Situation at Border *[AFP]* 37
Jumbo Jet Arrives With Food *[Jerusalem TV]* 37
Two Planeloads of Food Aid Arrive *[Amman TV]* 37
No Cholera Cases Reported *[PETRA-JNA 8 Sep]* 37
Shelters, Caves Being Prepared for Emergencies *[AL-DUSTUR 7 Sep]* 38
Citizens Asked To Get First Aid Kits *[AL-DUSTUR 9 Sep]* 38
Saudi Embassy Denies Foreigners Ill-Treated *[Riyadh TV]* 38
Convoy of Food, Medicine Leaves for Iraq *[JORDAN TIMES 9 Sep]* 38
Nation Will Not Attend Arab Ministers' Meeting *[AL-RA'Y 10 Sep]* 39
European Parliament Delegation Meets Prince Hasan *[Amman Radio]* 39
Foreign Minister Says Oil Excluded From Embargo *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 39
Iraqi Delegation Attends House Session *[Amman Radio]* 40
Deputy Urges Mubarak Trial for Violating Charter *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 9 Sep]* 40
Libyan Delegation Leaves Amman for Saudi Arabia *[Amman Radio]* 41

LEBANON

Pro-Iraq Rally Held in Jubayl Square *[RFL]* 42
Kurdish Leader Rejects Plan To Kill Saddam *[Vienna DER STANDARD 7 Sep]* 42
Ja'ja' Visits Border Strip; Rejects Army Request *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 42
Army Command Advises Media To Verify Reports *[Beirut Radio]* 43
Fadlallah Blames U.S. for Economic Problems *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 43
Al-Huss Leaves for Ministers Meeting in Egypt *[Beirut Radio]* 43
Leaflets Call Citizens 'To Bounce' on 'Awn *[RFL]* 43
Beirut Radio Reviews Security Situation in South 43
Birri Asks For Amal-Hizballah Cease-Fire *[Beirut Radio]* 44
Agreement Reached *[Beirut Radio]* 44

Hizballah Reports Amal Infiltration Attempt *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 44
Palestinian Infighting Reported in 'Ayn Al-Hulwah 44
Machine Gun Fire Exchanged *[VOM]* 44
'Tension,' Fighting Reported *[RFL]* 44
'Violent' Clashes Reported *[VOL]* 45
Strike in Sidon Protests Fighting *[Beirut Radio]* 45
Militia Intervenes *[AFP]* 45
Palestinians Resume Shelling *[RFL]* 45
'Violent' Clashes Continue *[RFL]* 46
Cease-Fire Reached *[VOM]* 46
'Arafat Supporters in Control *[Beirut Radio]* 46

SYRIA

EC Praises Al-Asad Stance on Gulf Crisis *[Damascus Radio]* 47
Helsinki Talks in 'Harmony' With Al-Asad Stance *[Damascus Radio]* 47
Al-Zu'bi Says Kuwait Is 'Fraternal State' *[SANA]* 47
Commentary Asks 'Hard Questions' on Kuwait *[Damascus Radio]* 47
Paper on Effects of Iraqi Invasion on Intifadah *[Damascus Radio]* 48

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Government Claims Control of Western Badghisat *[AFP]* 49

Bangladesh

Fifth Group of Troops Leaves for Saudi Arabia *[Dhaka Radio]* 49
Government Implements Austerity Measures *[Dhaka Radio]* 49
Airline Flights Planned for Gulf Repatriation *[Dhaka International]* 49
Foreign Secretary Views Neglect of Gulf Refugees *[AFP]* 49
Ershad To Visit Turkey To Help Repatriation *[Dhaka International]* 50

India

Ship To Carry 10,000 Tons of Grain to Kuwait *[Delhi Radio]* 50
Nonaligned Nations To Discuss Gulf Situation *[Delhi Radio]* 50
Planes To Carry Relief To Amman for Citizens *[Delhi Radio]* 51
Radio To Broadcast Messages for Citizens in Gulf *[Delhi TV]* 51
Effort To Evacuate Nationals From Gulf Continues 51
Ship Arrives in Dubayy *[Delhi Radio]* 51
'Major Operation' Launched *[Delhi Radio]* 51
'Biggest' Airlift Begins *[Delhi Radio]* 51
Further on Evacuation, Initiatives *[Delhi Radio]* 52
Officials Act on Crisis *[Delhi Radio]* 52
26,300 Repatriated Since 15 Aug *[Delhi Radio]* 53
Government To Allow Gulf Bangladeshis Passage *[Delhi Radio]* 53
Singh Popularity Decline Linked to Reservation *[AFP]* 53
Gandhi Comments on Reservation Issue, Gulf *[Delhi Radio]* 54
Agitation Against Job Quota Continues in States *[Delhi Radio]* 54
Gujral Discusses U.S. Envoy's Punjab Visit *[Delhi TV]* 54
Security Forces Kill 14 Kashmiri Militants *[Delhi Radio]* 54
Central Reserve Police 'Success' in Kashmir *[Delhi Radio]* 55
20 Parliamentarians Want Army Deployed in Assam *[Delhi Radio]* 55
Official Discusses Dhruva Nuclear Reactor *[Delhi TV]* 55

Iran

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz Arrives for Visit 55

To Discuss Peace Accord *[IRNA]* 55
Meets With Velayati *[IRNA]* 55
Meets With Rafsanjani *[IRNA]* 56
'Aziz Terms Talks 'Constructive' *[IRNA]* 56
Commentary, Editorials Discuss 'Aziz Visit 56
Paper Notes Purposes *[IRNA]* 56
'Lasting Peace' Sought *[Tehran Radio]* 57
RESELAT Comments 57
Paper Urges Reparations Solution *[IRNA]* 58
President Rejects Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait *[Tehran Radio]* 58
Interviewed on Gulf Crisis *[Tehran TV]* 58
Chairs Security Council Session *[Tehran Radio]* 59
Karrubi Criticizes U.S. Presence in Gulf 59
At Open Session of Majles *[IRNA]* 59
Addresses POW's *[Tehran Radio]* 59
Yazdi Criticizes U.S. Role in Gulf Crisis *[Tehran Radio]* 60
Habibi Rejects Foreign Presence in Gulf *[Tehran Radio]* 60
Paper Says Country 'Free To Send Food' to Iraq *[Tehran Radio]* 60
Commentary Views Iraqi Options in Gulf Crisis *[Tehran Radio]* 60
Tehran Views Turkey's Stand on Gulf Crisis *[Tehran International]* 61
Deputy Foreign Minister Interviewed on Hostages *[TEHRAN TIMES 25 Aug]* 61
Petroleum Minister Interviewed on Oil Output *[Tehran TV]* 61
Mottaki Cites Problems Handling Kuwaiti Refugees *[Tehran Radio]* 63
Kuwait Arrivals via Shalamcheh Stopped by Iraq *[IRNA]* 63
More Unregistered POW's Exchanged With Iraq *[Tehran Radio]* 63
Majles Speaker Says To Expand USSR Relations *[Tehran Radio]* 64
Hungarian Reportage on Va'ezi Visit to Hungary *[cross-reference]* 64
*Commentary Reflects on Crisis in Persian Gulf *[KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 22 Aug]* 64
*New Government Appointments Announced *[KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 22 Aug]* 65
*More New Appointments *[KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 15 Aug]* 65
*KEYHAN HAVA'I Under Pressure To Close *[London KEYHAN 9 Aug]* 66
*Bank Shows 20 Percent Net Profit *[London KEYHAN 9 Aug]* 66
*Direct Flights to Canada To Resume *[London KEYHAN 9 Aug]* 66

Pakistan

Senate Chairman on Troop Mission to Saudi Arabia *[Islamabad Radio]* 67
Official Says Blankets, Food Sent to Baghdad *[Islamabad Radio]* 67
Government To Send Food to Nationals in Gulf *[London International]* 67
Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit 68
To Discuss Gulf *[Islamabad Radio]* 68
Discusses Crisis With Jatoi *[Islamabad Radio]* 68
Meets With Khan; Leaves *[Islamabad Radio]* 68
Court Asked To Prevent Bhutto Candidacy *[AFP]* 68
Misappropriation Cases Filed for Former Ministers 68
Ghulam Akbar Lasi *[Islamabad Radio]* 68
Baz Mohammad Khan Khetran *[Islamabad Radio]* 69
Supreme Court Admits Federal Government Petition *[Islamabad Radio]* 69
Bhutto's Husband Zardari on PPP Election List *[London International]* 69
Yaqub Khan Warns India on Kashmir Issue *[DAWN]* 69
Paper Cautions on India Destabilization Attempt *[THE NATION 10 Sep]* 70
Mujahidin Says Soviets Still Bomb Afganistan *[AFP]* 70
Mujahidin Leaders Leave for Saudi Arabia *[AFP]* 71

Sri Lanka

More Nationals From Gulf Return Home 10 Sep *[LANKAPUVATH]* 71
Official Notes Loss in Remittances Due to Crisis *[Colombo Radio]* 71
Editorial Demands Clear Policy on Gulf Crisis *[SUN 28 Aug]* 71
11 Political Parties Support Merger of Northeast *[Delhi Radio]* 72
LTTE Propaganda Machine 'Completely Run Down' *[LANKAPUVATH]* 72
25 Killed, 12 Injured in Northeastern Clashes *[Delhi Radio]* 72
LTTE Continue Firing on Jaffna Fort *[LANKAPUVATH]* 72

African Leaders Hold Summit in Tunisia

Bendjedid Invites Leaders

LD0709224490 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, Malian President Moussa Traore; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution; and Niger President Ali Saibou will pay a working and friendly visit to Algeria.

They will begin to gather in Djanet tomorrow to examine issues of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the four countries.

Bendjedid Arrives in Djanet

LD0809195290 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Republican President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in the town of Djanet, south-west Algeria, this afternoon to attend the African quadripartite summit between Algeria, Mali, Niger, and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Presidents of Libyan Jamahiriyah, Mali, and Niger arrived this afternoon in Djanet to take part in the summit which will open officially tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Summit Begins 9 Sep

LD0909073490 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The quadripartite summit, called by Algeria and in which President Chadli Bendjedid, the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Malian President Moussa Traore, and Nigerian President Ali Saibou will participate, begins today.

The leaders arrived last night, in Djanet and held quadripartite political talks. The talks were followed by a dinner hosted by President Chadli Bendjedid in honor of his guests. [passage omitted]

Sets Permanent Links, Concludes

LD0909224490 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The African quadripartite summit that ended this afternoon brought together presidents Chadli Bendjedid, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Moussa Traore, and Ali Saibou. This afternoon the presidents met privately to conclude the consultations they started yesterday evening. The meeting was later extended to include members of the delegations taking part in this summit.

Sources close to the summit say the presidents have decided to set up a permanent ministerial committee consisting of the ministers of interior and the ministers in charge of sahel development. This committee will meet every three months to coordinate relations between these states regarding border areas in order to boost relations of brotherhood, solidarity, and cooperation. The presidents also decided to establish permanent consultations among the four states at the foreign minister level. The ministers will meet every six months to activate overall relations between the four states, and to strengthen their regional cooperation.

The same sources say the four states have also decided to consult with the rest of the members of the Organization of the Saharan States in order to reactivate this organisation, especially in the area of regional cooperation and good neighborliness.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Quorum To Hold Arab League Session Ensured

NC0609135390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)—MENA has learned that the quorum necessary for holding the emergency session of the Arab League Council has been ensured. The council will convene on the ministerial level on Monday [10 September] to discuss the return of the Arab League headquarters to Cairo.

Ministers Arrive in Cairo for League Session

Acting League Secretary-General

NC0809200790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)—As'ad al-As'ad, Arab League acting secretary-general, arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit lasting several days. During his visit, he will participate in the Arab League emergency session scheduled to open on the day after tomorrow, Monday. On arrival at the airport, he said that the meeting comes amid difficult circumstances. He expressed his hope that the Arab nation will unite under the Arab League umbrella. He noted that 12 Arab countries have so far agreed to attend this meeting. [passage omitted]

Lebanon's Salim Al-Huss

NC0909154090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA)—Dr. Salim al-Huss, Lebanese prime minister and foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo this afternoon to attend meetings of the Arab League Council's emergency session, due to open in Cairo tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Somali, UAE, Qatari Ministers

NC1009053490 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] The emergency session of the Arab League Council at the foreign ministers' level will open in Cairo

at 1800 today to discuss the declaration of the return of the Arab League General Secretariat's headquarters to Cairo, in accordance with the Arab League Charter and in implementation of the decision by the Arab League Council in March.

Dr. Salim al-Huss, Lebanese prime minister and foreign minister; Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Mubarak Bin-'Ali al-Khatir; Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates; and Somali Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Hamed [name and title as heard], arrived in Cairo yesterday. The remaining delegations will arrive today.

GCC Meeting in Jedd-h Ends, Ministers Depart

LD0609163690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 6 September 90, SPA—Their excellencies the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states left Jeddah this evening after attending the session of the ministerial council, which earlier concluded its proceedings in Jeddah. [passage omitted]

Secretary-General Views Efforts

LD0809211290 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1938 GMT 8 Sep 90

[From the "State of Kuwait Television Message" program]

[Text] 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary-general, reaffirmed that the [GCC] Council member states are exerting their utmost efforts and working to liberate Kuwait from the invaders. In a statement to KUNA he said that the member states are constantly examining all the available ways and means to gain Kuwait's freedom and independence soon, with the help of God.

He drew attention to the fact that the 2 August Iraqi invasion has become a dangerous threat to international peace and security. Bisharah explained that the [GCC] Council's foreign ministers discussed the latest developments in the Arab and international scene. He pointed out that the ministers have adopted a number of important decisions most prominent of which is demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and a return to its legitimate authority. He indicated that the ministers hold the Iraqi authorities responsible for all the consequences which affect public and private property in Kuwait, in addition to protecting the lives of civilians and Westerners in accordance with international covenants and norms and international principles of human rights. 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary-general, hopes that the crisis will end soon.

Omani Minister Comments

LD0609193590 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Yusuf Bin-'Alawi 'Abdallah, has pointed out that comprehensive international efforts are under way for implementing the resolutions of the UN Security Council concerning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

He pointed out that the efforts of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] countries will be at the forefront of these efforts.

In a statement on leaving Jeddah this evening after the conclusion of the GCC ministerial council, he said that the countries of the world have announced their commitment to the UN Security Council's resolutions.

In reply to a question about the final communique issued by the GCC ministers concerning Iraqi obstinacy, he said that the communique is appropriate to the level of the great disaster which has fallen upon the GCC countries and the Arab nation as a result of Iraqi behavior.

In reply to a question about the idea of holding a GCC summit, he said: Everything is possible and probable.

In reply to a question about the meetings of the Arab League Council next Monday [10 September], the resignation of its secretary general, and GCC coordination in this field, he said: The Arab League as an Arab organization has its responsibilities in facing up to the new Arab situation that has resulted from the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

GCC Clarifies Arab League Leader's Resignation

LD1009052390 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2047 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Sep (SPA)—The general secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has issued a clarification [tawzihan] on what was stated in former Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi's letter of resignation. It said that the former secretary-general did not clearly point the finger at Iraq as having wrecked Arab solidarity, violated the Arab League charter and its principles, and derided Arab efforts and initiatives, thus challenging Arab will. The general secretariat added that the former secretary-general's statement was obscure, and it pointed out the threats faced by the Arab house [al-bayt al-'Arabi], which has been murdered by the Iraqi regime.

The GCC general secretariat pointed out that the Arab nation was suffering from the inability of some of its officials to bring to light the truth, repulse falsehood, and punish the oppressor. It said: We can see how some leaders seek descriptions that would comfort the aggressor instead of punishing him.

The secretariat stressed that the citizens of the council's member countries, aware of the seriousness of the current stage, trust the wisdom of their leaders and believe

that the ordeal they are experiencing will vanish and that the Kuwaiti people will return to their home to contribute with their customary vitality to the virtuous march of the council's member countries—with greater determination and deeper resolution that the region will again become a land of giving and an oasis of security.

Gulf Finance Committee Ministers Meet 8 Sep

LD0909071890 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0030 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Sep (SPA)—The joint finance committee, which consists of the finance ministers of the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait, held a meeting at the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] General Secretariat.

Dr. 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, the GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, said that the meeting discussed the financial burdens which were caused by the new circumstances in the region and means by which the GCC countries can participate in shouldering them. [passage omitted]

Palestinian Affairs

Statement Calls for Striking at U.S. Interests

NC1009085190 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] Sidon—AL-NAHAR—The PLO's political and military command in the South held a solidarity meeting yesterday at the al-Hamshari Hospital along the al-Miyah Wa Miyah road in Sidon in support of "Iraq's steadfastness in the face of the U.S. and Atlantic invasion." Blood donations were accepted and names of volunteers for Iraq were registered.

Yahya Taha, Central Committee member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], read a statement noting that the "U.S. occupation of our Arab lands in Saudi Arabia is the first danger that threatens the national independence and all the forces of liberation and progress in the region, foremost being our valiant intifadah." "It is therefore supposed that all the resources available to the masses of our Arab nation be mobilized and employed against the imperialist invasion and the U.S. and Atlantic occupation of our Arab lands and that all ways and methods of struggle be used to expel this new occupation which, through the use of Mogul- and Hitler-styled methods, seeks to continue the onslaughts that have repeatedly devoured much of our Arab territories," he added.

He called on "all the forces of liberation, the forces of Arab masses, and the Arab unions and organizations to boycott U.S. goods, strike at U.S. interests, and seriously use all ways to force the withdrawal of the invading troops from our Arab lands and repulse this invasion, whose target is not fraternal Iraq and the Iraqi people alone, but our entire nation."

Fatah Condemns Qatari Expulsion of Palestinians

JN0909100990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tunis, 9 Sep (INA)—The Revolutionary Council of the Fatah Movement has affirmed its condemnation and rejection of the new crusade against Iraq. It also condemned and rejected the deployment of U.S. and foreign troops and fleets in the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. The Council, which is the top leadership body within the Fatah Movement and which is led by Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat, said in a statement distributed in Tunis yesterday that this deployment threatens Arab security and destiny.

The Fatah Movement condemned the U.S. Administration for rejecting the Iraqi peace initiatives to establish a comprehensive peace in Palestine, the Gulf, and the Middle East. In this regard, the statement indicated that the United States "implements the resolutions of international legitimacy which it deems appropriate to serve its oil and other interests in the region."

On the Gulf situation, the Revolutionary Council stressed the need "to resolve problems within an Arab framework to ensure the interests of all parties away from foreign interventions." Concluding its statement, the Fatah Movement called for mobilizing the resources of the Palestinian people wherever they may be as well as those of the Arab masses to wage the battle in defense of the Arab nation and its security against any aggression.

In a related development, the Revolutionary Council condemned the position of the Qatari Government for its decision to expel a large number of Palestinians and their families without any reason. The Council affirmed that "the Qatari Government is totally responsible for the arbitrary expulsions" and urged the Arab leaderships and masses to take measures to protect the Palestinian people and confront the campaign being launched against the Palestinians by the Qatari Government.

It is to be recalled that the Qatari authorities Monday ordered the expulsion of 'Abd-al-Shafi Mahmud Siyam, the number two man in the Palestinian mission there. Official Palestinian sources added that 30 Palestinian families have been expelled from Qatar since the beginning of the week.

'Official' Discusses PLO Role in Lebanese Conflict

PM0709155590 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Sep 90 p 24

[Interview with Zayd Wahbah, Fatah representative in Sidon, by Thurayya 'Asi in Beirut, date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-HAWADITH] Let us begin with the clamor about the Palestinian role in the Iqlim al-Tuffah Battles. Are you a party to the fighting or are you disengagement forces?

[Wahbah] We are not party to the fighting, nor will we be one. Our role is fixed—disengagement forces between

the fighting sides. We began that role last year following the eruption of the battles in Iqlim al-Tuffah. We have continued this role for some eight months and had hoped that another party would join or replace us. And had it not been for our responsible and swift Palestinian role, the area of the fighting would have been much wider and would have extended to other villages and towns in southern Lebanon. And human and material losses would have been very heavy. There was a need for us to play that patriotic and pan-Arab role to fulfill our duty toward our kinfolk in the south, safeguard the Arab nature of the South and our Lebanese and Palestinian people there, and confront the U.S.-Israeli plan there so the South would not be turned into a new East Beirut with new contact lines. [passage omitted]

[AL-HAWADITH] Observers see you as having transcended your role as disengagement forces. There are accusations that you, for example, took part in the battles at the village of Kafr Milki. How do you explain that?

[Wahbah] In fact, fierce battles have recently erupted on all axes. We had to play the role which we started and declared, that is, to disengage and prevent further losses and destruction. The nature of the fierce and stupid battle which took place prompted us to spread, and as a result, extensive gunfire was aimed against us, and some of our forces were martyred and some were wounded. We knew that the guns were turned against the Palestinian disengagement forces in order to drag us into being a party to the fighting. But our central and local decision is not to be dragged into the fighting. [passage omitted]

[AL-HAWADITH] How do you view the effects of the Iqlim al-Tuffah battles, especially as some Palestinian parties openly fought alongside Hizballah in the Palestinian camps?

[Wahbah] I can say that there are Palestinian forces outside the PLO framework, and we can say that they are hostile to it and support any party hostile to us. An example is the statements issued by some factions like the Revolutionary Council, General Command, and Fatah dissidents. We do not conceal that there are individuals in the camps who sympathize to a limited degree with Hizballah and the Amal Movement in view of the background of the camps war between them and Amal. But that sympathy is unwise irresponsible. And it is natural that there should be some views opposed to our plan. [passage omitted]

[AL-HAWADITH] Observers believe that the PLO is using the Iqlim al-Tuffah as a pretext to get into the al-Ta'if agreement, which is regarded as a basis for a solution to the Lebanese crisis. What is your opinion?

[Wahbah] All the Lebanese parties directly concerned with al-Ta'if have expressed their views. As for our view of that subject, it is also known. We are for any agreement agreed by the Lebanese people or that resolves the Lebanese question, restores the Lebanese people's right to their homeland, guarantees Lebanon's sovereignty and Arab nature, and guarantees Lebanon's relations with its neighbors and those residing—temporarily—on its territory, that is, us Palestinians, even though that agreement made no reference to the Palestinian presence at all. We expressed our view on that. But no one can ignore the temporary Palestinian presence. And we look forward to the day when Lebanese-Palestinian relations are organized under a Lebanese authority capable of fulfilling its commitments. You know that the Cairo agreement was abrogated unilaterally, without an alternative agreement being found. Any unity for the Lebanese people would be difficult to achieve unless launched from the South. The United States would not allow the Lebanese or the Arabs to adopt a common position to liberate the South. Nor would it allow the Israeli Army's withdrawal politically or through war. This is the principal complexity—the existence of the Israeli factor. And the Israeli factor exists not only in the South, but in the eastern area as well. When we went into the eastern area, we went there to confront the Israeli factor. So we entered as political disengagement forces. And if we had had a military and human presence in the eastern area, as in the South, we would have been able to play an important role in the outcome of the eastern area war. [passage omitted]

Algeria

Iraqi Delegation Meets Organizations on Crisis

LD0709220390 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] An Iraqi delegation has been in Algiers since 5 September, formed of many personalities representing Iraqi popular organizations.

Its mission is to discuss the Gulf crisis with Algerian organizations and associations. Talks took place today at the Es-Safir Hotel between the Iraqi delegation and the National Union of Algerian Women, as well as the Algerian National Youth Union.

A meeting yesterday brought together representatives of Iraqi farmers and those of the Algerian National Peasants Union.

The Iraqi delegation will meet the Algerian Human Rights League tomorrow.

Arab-Islamic Party Condemns Foreign Intervention

LD0909090590 Algiers APS in Arabic 0820 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Algiers, 9 Sep (APS)—The Arab-Islamic Gathering Party issued a statement yesterday condemning foreign intervention in the Gulf region and in the internal affairs of the Arab nation. It also denounced Arab regimes that "have put their national armies at the disposal of foreign armies to confront Iraq".

In its statement, the party called on national parties and humanitarian organizations in Algeria to "shoulder their historic responsibility in this crucial time to support the Iraqi people." It also called on world peace and freedom-loving forces to "try the U.S. President for the crimes he has committed against humanity in a number of Third World countries and is committing against the Iraqi people through the imposition of a food and medicine blockade against Iraq".

The party called for the transfer of UN Headquarters from the United States to a neutral country, like Switzerland, because "the United Nations has become a tool in the hand of the United States, through which it controls other peoples."

The party expressed regret over the positions taken by leaders of some Arab regimes, "which are causing, through their irresponsible behavior, a split in Arab ranks and wrecking the Arab League". The party believes it would be wise to leave Arab League Headquarters in Tunis for the time being."

Journalists Call for Mobilization of 'Arab Pens'

LD0909090290 Algiers APS in Arabic 0823 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Algiers, 9 Sep—Algerian and Iraqi journalists called for the mobilization of free Arab pens to expose the dimensions of the imperialist conspiracy against the Arab nation, and to expose the roles of the Arab rulers and Zionist imperialist forces participating in it.

The statement crowned a meeting which took place last Thursday [6 September] in Algiers among the Algerian journalists Mohamed Razzak, Said Bouakba, Rakik Aladine, and Ahmed Mahmoudi, and the representative of the Iraqi journalists union. The statement stressed their condemnation of the U.S. and foreign military presence on sacred Arab land. It also condemned the Arab rulers who allowed the Arab soldier to stand alongside the U.S. soldier against Iraq and its people, and called for the immediate withdrawal of these forces. The Algerian and Iraqi journalists called for discussing the Arab issues within the framework of the Arab family and expressed their support of the proposals of President Saddam Husayn on dealing with the region's issues in a comprehensive manner and according to the UN Security Council's resolutions.

The Algerian journalists lauded the stand of the Iraqi people under these critical circumstances and stressed their support of them. At the same time, they condemned the conspiracy to starve them. The Algerian journalists also appealed to their colleagues in the Arab world to join them, and at the same time condemned the practices of the rulers of the Arabian Gulf and those pens defending U.S. interests in the Arab region.

Egypt

Baker Arrives in Cairo for One-Day Visit

NC0709184090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1823 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived in Cairo from Abu Dhabi this evening on a one-day visit to Egypt during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak.

Baker's visit to Egypt is part of a tour that has already taken him to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to discuss ongoing international efforts to resolve the Gulf crisis.

The U.S. secretary of state was received at the airport by Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; and Dr. 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development.

Meets Mubarak; Holds News Conference

NC0809104990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0939 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Alexandria, 8 Sep (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this morning. President Mubarak and Secretary Baker held a two-hour session of private talks including a working breakfast.

Following the talks, Mubarak and Baker held an international news conference at the Ra's al-Tin Palace. President Mubarak opened the news conference by welcoming the U.S. secretary of state to Alexandria, noting that the session of talks had been very useful.

President Mubarak said: Of course, we discussed the Gulf crisis for which we hope a peaceful solution will be found. We also hope that everyone will observe the UN resolutions, which we regard as very important. Mubarak added: We discussed the peace process and the importance of preserving its momentum. We also discussed bilateral relations and the economic reform measures. The president said that the talks were generally very good and a cause for optimism.

James Baker commented on Mubarak's statement, expressing his thanks for the hospitality that his excellency accorded him and his accompanying delegation in Alexandria. He also expressed his pleasure at being in Egypt. Baker addressed President Mubarak by saying: I think your brief statement about our talks was sufficient and complete. I would like to add, however, that the United States appreciates Egypt's outstanding and courageous leadership and its brave stand since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis.

Baker added: We in the United States intend to continue to work to further the efforts for peace. We also intend to work closely with Egypt as we have always done in the past. James Baker said that the United States is firmly seeking the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and does not want to see their the effectiveness of these resolutions undermined or their content weakened. He also expressed the hope that a peaceful settlement will be found to the current situation in the Gulf.

President Mubarak was asked about the increase in the size of the Egyptian troops in the Gulf region and the exact number of these troops. He answered by saying: We have some troops there and intend to send more, but we are not in a position to disclose the number of these troops or the date for their departure. The president said: We intend to assist the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in every way possible.

As for the Palestinian position, its impact on the peace process, and the prospects for changing the Palestinian leadership, President Mubarak said: We cannot speak about changing the Palestinian leadership. The peace process does not concern Yasir 'Arafat alone, but all the Palestinian people, which is to say that 'Arafat's position does not mean that we will stop dealing with the Palestinian issue, for we know that it is at the core of the conflict in the Middle East.

James Baker asked if he could also address this question. He said: I would like to add that Egypt and the United States are in agreement that when talking about the peace process in the Middle East and the Gulf crisis we should separate the two issues and not link them.

Asked about the position of the U.S. Congress on the cancellation of Egypt's military debts, Baker said: We have sufficient grounds to believe that President Bush's decision on cancelling Egypt's military debts will meet with approval. We must now refer the matter to Congress so it can pass the pertinent legislation. Baker added: This is an election year in the United States. Congress is in recess now. We hope that it will resume its sessions some time in October before the start of the election campaign. Therefore, we hope that the pertinent legislation will be issued at the beginning of next year. Everyone must understand this. President Bush has made this decision and he insists on it. Congress will approve this decision.

Asked about the extent of Egypt's military aid to Saudi Arabia and whether, for example, he intends to double or treble the size of the Egyptian forces there, President Mubarak said: I can frankly say that we intend to support Saudi Arabia in all ways possible. We have discussed this issue with Saudi officials and we dispatched the forces they need and on which we had agreed. We are sending some forces now and we intend to send more in the very near future.

Regarding tomorrow's summit between Bush and Gorbachev and their discussion of the Gulf crisis, President Mubarak said: I hope that Gorbachev and Bush will adopt a common approach to this crisis. I do not want to see any disagreements between them, because such disagreements would create several problems in the area.

Regarding the foreign presence in the Gulf region as a result of this crisis and whether there is a long-term strategy regarding this presence, James Baker said that he discussed with President Mubarak the importance of studying the adoption of specific security arrangements among the states in the region to enable them to carry out effective measures guaranteeing the establishment of security, peace, and stability in the Gulf region, provided that these measures are implemented after the current crisis is overcome.

Baker pointed out that the U.S. presence in the Gulf is nothing new as the United States has had naval forces in the region since 1947.

Asked about the effectiveness of the economic embargo against Iraq and and its proposed duration before the military option is resorted to, President Mubarak stressed that there must first be a search for a peaceful solution and that there must be no recourse to war unless

the situation becomes impossible and there is no hope of a peaceful solution. President Mubarak said that Egypt is against the presence of chemical weapons and big destructive missiles in the area. The president added that there can be no (?peace) as long as Iraq possesses such weapons.

Regarding the economic embargo against Iraq, the president said: The economic embargo must be tried. No time limit can be set for its implementation to determine its effectiveness. It cannot be said that this policy must produce results by October, November, or December. This issue is subject to an assessment of the situation itself. The president emphasized that this does not mean that we will have to wait for one year.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Helsinki

NC0809111490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker left Cairo for Helsinki before noon today after a one-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Foreign Minister Hospitalized After Accident

NC0809101990 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Cairo, Sept 8 (AFP)—Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid was still in hospital Saturday [8 September] after fracturing his left shoulder in a road accident late Friday, a source close to the ministry said. The source said Mr. 'Abd-al-Majid also had minor injuries to the forehead and left ear. He was undergoing medical tests in hospital in the northern city of Alexandria, but his condition was not serious.

The accident occurred on the road from the summer capital of Alexandria to Cairo, where Mr. 'Abd-al-Majid was to have met Saturday with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The chauffeur lost control of the car because of oil on the road, rather than a burst tire as earlier reported, the source said. The news agency MENA in an earlier report said the minister had been discharged after a brief examination in hospital.

Visited at Hospital by Mubarak

NC0809125990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1137 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 8 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak paid a visit today to Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in the al-Muwasah hospital in Alexandria to inquire after his health. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid was injured in a car accident yesterday afternoon as he was traveling to Cairo from Alexandria to receive U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. [passage omitted]

Condition 'Extremely Good'

NC0809155690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1454 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Alexandria, 8 Sep (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received telephone calls today from a number of Arab foreign ministers inquiring about his health after the car accident in which he was involved yesterday.

He received calls from Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al- Faysal; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Doctors at al-Muwasah Hospital in Alexandria where Dr. 'Abd-al- Majid is staying for laboratory tests, said his health condition is extremely good.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Meeting in Algeria

LD0909203490 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution this evening arrived in the great Jamahiriyah after a two-day visit to sisterly Algeria, during which he attended a summit meeting that included brother leaders and presidents Chadli Bendjedid, Moussa Traore [of Mali], and Ali Saibou [of Niger]. [passage omitted]

Morocco

Arab League Asked To Postpone Council Sessions

LD0709131590 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Rabat, Sept. 7 (MAP)—Morocco has addressed an official note to the Arab League asking for the postponement, till the end of September, of the extraordinary session of the League's Ministerial Council, sources close to the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation revealed.

The league's Ministerial Council was to meet this September 10 in Cairo, in an extraordinary session devoted essentially to examining the transfer of the League's head office from Tunis to Cairo.

In its note, Morocco also asked for the postponement of the Ministerial Council's ordinary session slated for September 17 in Tunis, the same sources said.

The Foreign Ministry sources categorically denied that the Kingdom had requested that the two meetings be held in Morocco.

Cavallo Discusses Cooperation With Officials

PY0809172590 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, from Rabat (Morocco), today ordered Argentine ambassadors in the Middle East and Africa to strengthen bilateral trade and "promote broader relations with countries in this part of the world." Cavallo met with Julio Uriburu-French, Argentine ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Vicente Espeche Gil, ambassador to Algeria; Jorge de Belaustegui, ambassador to Egypt; Alberto Aden, ambassador to the United Arab Emirates; and Mario Quadri Castillo, ambassador to Iran, among others.

He also met in Morocco with King Hassan II, to whom he conveyed the Argentine Government's interest in promoting bilateral cooperation in the energy and mining sectors.

During the second day of his visit in Rabat, Cavallo also met with Moroccan Mines and Energy Minister Mulei Triz Alaui [name and title as published], who proposed an increase in the bilateral exchange of fertilizers and phosphates. Triz Alaui also expressed his support for bilateral cooperation in the area of nuclear energy through the transfer of Argentine technology.

Sudan

Al-Bashir on 'Internationalizing' Gulf Crisis

EA0709173090 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Excerpts] This morning at 1000 in the Friendship Hall in Khartoum, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, addressed the political committee's enlightenment session on the conditions in the Islamic and Arab region and their repercussions on the internal situation. [passage omitted]

Al-Bashir said that the issues of today's world are interwoven and Sudan is not separated from its regional and international ties. Hence we had no choice but to be concerned over the Gulf problem, which has involved the entire world. The revolution uses dialogue to safeguard unity among ranks and to close gaps. Based on this, the revolution is concerned with what is going on in the Arab world.

Lt. Gen. 'Umar al-Bashir reviewed Sudan's efforts since the beginning of the Gulf problem with Arab leaders, the meetings in al-Ta'if, and the emergency Arab summit at which Sudan's stance was clear, emanating from respect for international principles, rejecting the use of force for solving differences, and adopting the principle of dialogue. He added: The method of condemnation and denunciation does not increase the chances of success in this respect.

His excellency explained that Sudan does not accept the idea of joining the Arab quarrel, which will have negative repercussions on the image of Islam. Likewise, it does not accept the idea of opposing a brother who supported us while many left us in the lurch. He said: We oppose the presence of foreign concentrations in our region since they lead to increasing tension, the likelihood of a clash, and aggravation.

He pointed out that the foreign concentrations are not in the peoples' interest; they have another purpose. These concentrations internationalize the problem and create pretexts for internationalizing energy resources. He added: These concentrations have contaminated a land that was preserved 14 centuries ago, noting the opposition to their presence in the holy land. He said: The Arab peoples' demonstrations confirm what we believed, and they highlight the value of honor. We will not slacken our efforts in confronting this responsibility whenever necessary, he explained, confirming that we will not let this presence, which we reject, spoil our friendship with an Arab state.

He dealt with Sudan's efforts following the Arab summit and the trips that his excellency made to Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, and Algeria; the visits of King Husayn and the Palestinian president, Yasir 'Arafat, to Khartoum; and his contacts with Shaykh al-Jabir al-Sabah, and his visit to Jordan and Iraq. He said these trips were aimed at keeping at bay the specter of war and adopting dialogue through an Arab meeting, and that they all responded to the reasons for stopping the war. [passage omitted]

Al-Bashir said: The new circumstances impose challenges which should be confronted through the unity of the internal front, work, reform, and greater sacrifices in defending our identity. This aims at exposing Sudan's moderate orientation so that it takes its place in the Arab and Islamic world. He affirmed that the world economy is affected by the Gulf problem and that Sudan is affected by the crisis, particularly by the increase in oil prices, the return of expatriates, and the stumbling of development projects.

He said: We are confident that the Sudanese, who have been known to confront ordeals, will be able to transcend this honorably and firmly. He called for taking steps appropriate to these circumstances, among them, mutual cooperation, solidarity, and reducing consumption. He explained that the consequences of the increase in oil prices [word indistinct] worldwide increase our need to produce Sudan's own petroleum and seek assistance from friends to achieve this goal. He added: The current circumstances enjoin us to be more self-reliant and to sacrifice and work seriously for self-sufficiency. [passage omitted]

177 Citizens Return to Khartoum via Jordan

EA0709141490 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA)—A group of 177 Sudanese citizens returning from Kuwait through Jordan

arrived at Khartoum Airport yesterday evening on board a Sudan Airways plane. The number of returnees so far is about 4,000 persons, who were transported to the country with the help of the Sudanese authorities via one of [words indistinct] aviation and three sea trips.

More Arrive From Kuwait 6 Sep

EA0809082690 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] A group of Sudanese working in the state of Kuwait arrived at Khartoum airport yesterday from al-'Aqaba aboard a Sudanese Airways plane. There were 197 citizens in all. The group was accompanied by engineer Sa'id 'Uthman Mahjub, minister of state responsible for the affairs of Sudanese working abroad.

The minister explained that an air bridge has been opened between Khartoum and al-'Aqaba port. So far it has undertaken 16 flights, in which 300 Sudanese citizens were transported. His excellency added that the Sudanese maritime company dispatched two ships—the Dunqulah and the Omdurman—and they transported about 3,896 citizens in addition to 1,000 people who were transported across the Saudi border. Engineer Sa'id 'Uthman explained that a ministerial decree was issued for absorbing the sons of the returnees in various schools in the country. Coordination has also been carried out with the relevant authorities to discuss the problems of the returnees and to strive to overcome them.

It is worth pointing out that the total number of citizens who have returned to Sudan amounts to about 5,000. There are also 70 families who are on their way to al-'Aqaba, while 50 other families remain in Kuwait.

SPLA Says Government Forces Repulsed From Yei

EA0809214090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] After three days of fighting, SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Front] forces of the Bright Star campaign, phase one, southern sector, and Bright Star campaign, phase three, finally forced the enemy to abandon their advance towards Yei and to retreat back towards Juba, beginning on Thursday, 5 [as heard] September 1990. The biggest [word indistinct] enemy force, code-named Harb al-Suqur [Falcon War] and consisting of three separate convoys, was given the mission to rescue the besieged, isolated, and beleaguered garrison town of Yei on the Zairian border, 150 km from Juba. The second convoy, code-named Abtal Juba [Juba Heroes], started out from Juba on 4 August 1990 and was ambushed and sustained heavy casualties in men and materiel. The so-called Abtal Juba was pinned down at Bungu, 30 km from Juba, and it had to be rescued by another convoy. Major General Nasir al-Din organized and sent another convoy code-named Najat al Abtal [Heroes Salvation]. This convoy was ambushed before reaching the first convoy and it too sustained very heavy casualties in men and materiel. Like the first convoy, it too got pinned down.

Major Gen. Nasir al-Din had to organize a third convoy to rescue the first two convoys. This time, this one was code-named (?Boot) al-Hadid [Iron Boot], and it too was ambushed and sustained very heavy casualties in men and materiel. Finally, the three convoys were able to link up in Bungu, and Abtal Juba, Najat al-Abtal, and (?Boot) al-Hadid were all put under one command and code-named Harb al-Suqur, which then ascended to advance to Yei from Bungu. Harb al-Suqur fell into a serious deliberate ambush by SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign, phase one, on 19 August 1990, just as it was leaving Bungu, and sustained very heavy casualties in men and materiel.

Fighting then continued as the enemy convoy attempted to advance until they reached Lanya with hundreds of wounded and many trucks destroyed. In Lanya, 63 miles from Juba and 37 miles from Yei, the enemy was subjected to heavy artillery bombardment and raids by the Bright Star campaign, phase three, forces on Thursday 5 [as heard] September 1990. The so-called Harb al-Suqur was dislodged from Lanya and forced to retreat back towards Juba. SPLA forces are now pursuing them. After making 63 miles of the 100 mile journey to Yei in 38 days, the Harb al-Suqur convoy has been repulsed with huge losses in men and materiel. The commander in chief passes his warm revolutionary congratulations to the commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the gallant Bright Star campaign, phase one and phase three forces. [martial music]

In another development, SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign, phase three, on Thursday, 6 September 1990, repulsed an enemy attempt to recapture the garrison town of (Bar Wulu) between Maridi and Mundri and 50 km from Maridi. The enemy attempt to go to (Bar Wulu) cost them 14 killed and 36 wounded, including Major Salah Muhammad Makau. After capturing the strategic garrison of Ras Wulu, the SPLA also took the other strategic garrison of (Bar Wulu) a few days ago. Both garrisons control the road [words indistinct] Yei and (Wulu).

SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign, phase three, are now converging on Maridi and Mundri after the capture of the two garrisons, and the Bright Star campaign commander here warns civilians in both Maridi and Mundri to evacuate these towns for their own safety to avoid being caught up in cross fire. The [word indistinct] humanitarian wing of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]/SPLA has set up reception centers for civilians coming out from these towns. This warning must be taken with (?dead) seriousness. [martial music]

SPLA Asks To Relocate Headquarters to Nairobi

EA0809190090 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH has learned from informed political sources that the Kenyan Government has rejected a Sudanese People's Liberation Army request to transfer its offices from Addis Ababa to Nairobi because of recent differences between the movement and the Ethiopian Government. The sources said the rejection was strong because the request is not in line with Kenyan commitments in accordance with the agreement between the six states of the Intergovernmental Agency on Drought and Development, which provides that none of these states should carry out acts that are likely to violate the safety or security of the other states and stipulates that no state should interfere in the affairs of the other states, particularly regarding civil wars. The sources said that some attempts were made to retain the movement's offices in Addis Ababa, but they failed.

AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH sources point out that the movement is contemplating moving its headquarters to London since its attempts to convince the Kenyan Government failed. AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH states that details of the disagreement between the Ethiopian Government and the rebel movement go back to the fact that the Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam requested that the movement provide him with some military supplies to confront the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front's military escalation opposing his regime. However, the rebel movement had hesitated to comply with his request.

Recently the rebel movement witnessed a rift in its ranks in that several acute schisms occurred within its leading circles, which prompted hundreds of those rallying under its leadership to return to the homeland.

Kassiano Asserts Improved Food Situation in South

EA0809140490 Khartoum SUNA in English 0912 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Khartoum, 6 September (SUNA)—Revolution Command Council member and political supervisor of Equatoria region, Brigadier Dominic Kassiano, yesterday asserted the improvement of the food situation in the region. Nine airplanes, including six from Khartoum and three affiliated to Operation Lifeline Sudan, are conducting daily airliftups in the region for the delivery of food situation to the citizens, he said. [sentence as received]. He added the loaded consignments include wheat flour, edible oil and soap.

Tunisia

Envoys Convey Messages to U.S., FRG Presidents

LD0709200190 Rabat MAP in English 1247 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Washington, Sept 7 (MAP)—Tunisian President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali sent U.S. President George Bush a message pertaining to the Gulf crisis.

The message was handed over by Tunisian envoys, Minister of National Defense Abdallah Kallel and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Habib Ben Yahya to U.S. Secretary for Defense Dick Cheney who received them here Wednesday [5 September] on behalf of Bush.

The message is part of efforts meant to reach a political solution of the crisis.

Ben Ali sent a similar message to German President Richard von Weizsaecker that was conveyed Thursday [6 September] by special envoy Beji Caid Essebsi.

The Tunisian envoy also conferred with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and with chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the Bundestag (federal parliament).

Bahrain

Amir Receives Message of Support From EC

NC0809130590 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Manama, 8 Sep (WAKH)—Bahraini Amir His Highness Shakyh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah has received a message form the Italian Government, in its capacity as chairman of the current session of the EC. The message deals with the EC's stand on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. It also reflects the group's condemnation of the invasion and its nonrecognition of the invasion's consequences.

The message demonstrates the group's commitment to the UN resolutions on the imposition of sanctions on Iraq and the group's readiness to support the Gulf Cooperation Council member states in this regard. The message was relayed by the Italian ambassador to the United Arab Emirates during his meeting with the Bahraini amir in Manama today. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Kuwait

Amir Receives U.S. Secretary of State Baker

LD0709120390 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, today received James Baker, the U.S. secretary of state, and his accompanying delegation.

Radio Kuwait said that Shaykh Sabah al-Jabir, the deputy prime minister minister and foreign minister, attended the audience. [passage omitted]

Receives Baker Delegation

LD0809205290 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1938 GMT 8 Sep 90

[From the "State of Kuwait Television Message" program]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, His Excellency the Amir of Kuwait. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the deputy prime minister and foreign minster, and the delegation accompanying the U.S. secretary.

The U.S. secretary of state is currently touring a number of Middle East states in search of ways of tightening the blockade on the Baghdad regime in implementation of the UN resolutions, and until this perfidious regime withdraws its invading forces from the territories of Kuwait.

Amir Sends Messages to Gorbachev, Bush 9 Sep

LD0909123590 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to shoulder their international, human, and moral responsibilities in establishing security and spreading peace to the world.

In two messages to U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of their meeting today in Helsinki, His Highness called for adopting a firm stance which would restore the truth and destroy injustices and aggression.

Kuwait radio said Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad stressed the necessity of adopting firm measures necessary to force the Iraqi aggressor to implement the UN Security Council's resolutions in full and without delay or procrastination. He pointed out that there is no hope at all that any diplomatic initiative will succeed in solving the deteriorating situation in the Gulf because of the arrogance and obstinacy of the aggressive Iraqi regime.

His highness the amir of Kuwait expressed his hopes that the summit will succeed and achieve everything that might preserve international legitimacy and consolidate the UN Charter, which guarantees protection and security for peaceful, small countries from the excesses of the force of aggression which expose the world on the sufferings of war and destruction.

Amir Praises U.S. Role, Seeks Iraqi Retreat

LD0809211490 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1938 GMT 8 Sep 90

[From the "State of Kuwait Television Message" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, his excellency the amir, has lauded the role of the United States, which has fully met its commitments. Adressing a number of journalists accompanying U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, the amir said: Kuwait does not mind at all contributing financially to cover the cost of the military effort. He added: I hope that the issue ends as soon as possible by relying on ourselves and on our allies.

His highness further said that he hoped that the retreat would take place soon, and for this end the price was of no importance. Concerning a military solution, his highness said: It is premature to speak about these matters, but we will touch upon them in talks among ourselves.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] If diplomatic efforts fail, his highness' country could become a battleground. Is that a price you are prepared to pay?

[Al-Sabah in Arabic with simultaneous English translation] In order to restore my country to what it was

before, to its previous status, we would not spare any amount or any cost. We will give whatever it is necessary to accomplish that.

Foreign Minister Chairs Cabinet Session

LD0909145390 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The Kuwait Council of Ministers has been meeting today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. It reviewed a number of reports revolving around international reaction to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and acts of terrorism and repression being carried out by the Iraqi forces against citizens and residents in Kuwait. The Council has urged Kuwait's representative to the United Nations to take suitable measures to inform the president of the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general on the worsening situation in Kuwait.

Interior Minister on Resistance, Citizen Records

PM0709111590 Cairo AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

['Aziz al-Dijani report: "Interior Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah Tells AL-ANBA': We Are Cooperating With Other States To Arrest Mercenaries Given Kuwaiti Passports by Saddam"—formerly Kuwait AL-ANBA']

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah has praised the epic acts of heroism carried out by the Kuwaiti popular resistance against the Iraqi occupation forces both in the form of fedayeen activities and in continuous civil disobedience, which is one of the strongest methods of collective resistance to tyranny. In an interview with AL-ANBA', Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said that the peaceful and unarmed Kuwaiti people's rejection of and resistance to the invasion is a clear and emphatic message to the world that all the Iraqi regime's pretexts, justifications, and delusions about its action and all its crimes and violations of international laws and traditions are rejected. [passage omitted]

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said that the popular resistance has begun to take a different form as military and civilian personnel who had been on vacation abroad join it and a new, more effective organization of the Kuwaiti people's heroic acts of resistance against the invading forces is now planting fear into the hearts of enemy soldiers. [passage omitted]

Asked if arrangements have been made for police and security men to join the resistance, the interior minister said that the leadership has defined the roles of all popular and official sectors in this connection and that this work assumes various dimensions. He added: We have been able to organize security forces personnel and send them to join the resistance inside the country, and we have been able to help raise the morale of the public and the inhabitants. [passage omitted]

On measures taken to tackle the theft of Kuwaiti citizenship documents by the invasion forces and their handover to 80,000 Iraqis of forged Kuwait citizenship documents based on void decisions, the interior minister said that the government was aware of this matter and had taken precautions from the beginning, that it has complete lists of Kuwaiti citizens, and that, therefore, anyone who tries to enter any airport in the world on a forged passport will be exposed. The Saddam regime's attempts to forge the demographic structure of Kuwait is bound to fail, and the Kuwaitis know that, he said.

Asked what is to be done about the prisoners released by the occupation forces since the invasion, he said: That is easy: We have complete lists of the prisoners and their cases, and they will be rearrested to complete their prison terms. We will distribute the names of absconding prisoners to border posts so that they can be arrested. [passage omitted]

Resistance Leader on Anti-Iraqi Actions

LD0709205790 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] One of the leaders of the Kuwaiti resistance has announced that the resistance has cost the Iraqi regime between one and two thousand soldiers. In a press conference held today, the resistance leaders said they will continue the fighting until the last man. He said the resistance had attacked an Iraqi convoy which was moving south from the city of Kuwait last Monday, and that they blew up the ammunitions and killed between five and ten soldiers.

The opposition leader said that the resistance is now choosing its targets in order to avoid reprisals against the civilians. He added that they are choosing targets of tactical importance, such as helicopters and command centers, and avoid the populated areas. He said the Iraqis had executed between 20 and 50 Kuwaitis, including three women, suspected of carrying out resistance actions, and others were taken to Basrah in the Iraqi south to be imprisoned and interrogated.

The resistance leader confirmed that Iraqi troops had looted Kuwait at the orders of the Baghdad regime. He added that the looting included cars, foodstuffs, electrical and electronic equipment, horses and cows, and even air-conditioning equipment and school chairs.

Resistance Reportedly Continues Operations

NC0909190490 Muscat Sultanate of Oman Television Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The Kuwaiti resistance is continuing its operations against the Iraqi occupation forces in various Kuwaiti towns and neighborhoods. Kuwaiti sources said that resistance forces have been conducting night attacks against Iraqi military positions, using Molotov cocktails and automatic weapons which they had seized from Iraqi soldiers in previous attacks. Kuwaiti resistance forces have damaged an Iraqi vehicle and armored vehicle

since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. [sentence as heard] They also killed scores of Iraqi soldiers.

Eyewitnesses have said that the resistance forces have formed committees to organize their operations against the Iraqi forces. Kuwaiti military sources said that Kuwaiti soldiers and some young volunteers are currently receiving training on how to carry out night attacks, penetrate Iraqi military positions, and hit targets. The sources added that they have begun returning to occupied Kuwait.

State To Sue Iraq for Looting, Damage by Troops

AU0709112690 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Hague, Sept 7 (AFP)—Kuwait plans to sue Iraq for damage inflicted by occupying Iraqi troops, the Kuwaiti Embassy here said Friday. A statement said Kuwait would seek "full compensation" for property "plundered, stolen, confiscated, seized or damaged by the Iraqi occupying forces".

"The state of Kuwait has fallen victim to an armed robbery executed by the military, technological and security authorities of Iraq", the statement declared. The embassy failed to say how or in what forum Kuwait would seek redress.

Qatar

Amir Receives Kuwait Envoy, Al-Sabah Message

JN0909152990 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Doha—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, has received an oral message from His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait.

Kuwaiti Education Minister Dr. 'Abdallah Yusuf al-Ghunaym conveyed the message when his highness the Qatari amir received him this morning. The QATARI NEWS AGENCY said that the message deals with regional developments and bilateral coordination in the context of efforts being made on all levels to secure the full implementation of Arab and international resolutions on the Gulf crisis—the resolutions which stress the need for the withdrawal of the invading Iraqi troops from Kuwait, the restoration of the legitimate authority to exercise power, and the nonrecognition of any results of the invasion.

Government Deports Third Group of Palestinians

JN0909095890 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Sep 90 p 16

[Excerpts] Amman—AL-RA'Y—Three days ago, the Qatari Government deported from Qatar 15 Palestinian citizens living and working there in various fields. [passage omitted] Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, speaker of the Palestine National Council, affirmed that this is the third batch of deportees from Qatar, which was preceded by two previous batches consisting of 26 deportees. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia

Baker, Al-Faysal Give News Conference

LD0709200890 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has described his meeting with the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, last night as positive and very good. He expressed his appreciation for the warmth of the reception accorded him and the accompanying delegation during his visit to the Kingdom. This came at a press conference with His Excellency and His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, held in Jeddah before the departure of the U.S. secretary of state at the end of his visit to the Kingdom.

He pointed out that he talked at length with his excellency the foreign minister on the current situation in the Arab Gulf following the sinful Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait. His excellency said: We talked at length about the current situation and the issue of confronting Saddam Husayn's aggression. James Baker went on to say that the U.S. cannot exclude any option in order to achieve the purposes which agree with the UN Security Council resolutions, and pointed out that he had already clarified this in his testimony before the U.S. Congress a few days ago. The U.S. secretary of state praised the unusual international consensus adopted by a majority of countries by undertaking to implement the resolutions of the U.N. He said that the preservation of this international consensus is a very important and vital matter. The U.S. official stressed that the first means of implementing the resolutions is the sensing by the peoples and the states taking part in this consensus of the responsibility of implementing the resolutions and objectives of the U.N., and this participation should be active.

In his turn His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his joy at meeting Secretary of State James Baker, and highlighted the meeting held by the U.S. secretary with the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and described it as excellent. His Royal Highness said that the Kingdom had expressed its appreciation and gratitude for the attitude adopted by the U.S. in dealing with this crisis which confronts it in this part of the world, represented in the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and the strong position taken by the United States in confrontation of this aggression. His Royal Highness praised the strong support demonstrated by the United States toward the Arab Gulf states in general and the kingdom in particular vis-a-vis the Iraqi aggression. He described his talks with Mr. James Baker as having been not only beneficial, but very fruitful. He said: We jointly expressed our appreciation of the solidarity shown by the

international community in relation to this crisis, because solidarity is extremely important if there is a possibility of a peaceful settlement of this crisis. His royal highness expressed the hope that the determination and insistence shown by the international community will give the Iraqi leadership a means of thinking about agreeing to implement the UN resolutions. His royal highness pointed out that the custodian of the two holy mosques was extremely happy with his meeting with Mr. Baker. His royal highness shall maintain continuous contact in order to exchange views on the various factors pertaining to this crisis. His royal highness expressed the hope for a peaceful settlement of this international support for legitimacy and against aggression.

Replying to a question by one of the journalists, James Baker affirmed that the international community is agreed and united against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and about the need to confront it. He affirmed that there can be no bargaining over the issue of unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the regaining by the legitimate Kuwaiti government of its powers. He said that there can be no bargaining over the issue of Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of Kuwaiti legitimacy in view of the existence of international unanimity on these two matters.

His highness the foreign minister, Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, pointed out that there is an international position and UN resolutions to which the international community is committed. He added that in view of this, this is not a matter that can be the subject of negotiations between Iraq and any other people, because implementation of these resolutions is essential for any step leading to a peaceful solution.

Replying to a question, the foreign minister affirmed that the matter is not a personal one. He added that the issue at stake is more important than individuals and that there is a state exposed to occupation, its people are being made destitute, and abominable crimes are being committed in Kuwait against its people.

Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed that this matter constitutes a main concern for everyone and should be so. He stressed that the international community has manifested its attitude clearly vis-a-vis the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and has expressed its will concerning Iraq's withdrawal and the restoration of legitimacy.

His highness added: We hope that all countries will help in establishing permanent peace and stability for the sake of Kuwait, the region, and indeed for the sake of Iraq and the people of Iraq. He pointed out that the issue is not one of face-saving or of finding a way out of this impasse.

On his part, James Baker affirmed the need for unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti government. He said that the international community has decided on this clearly and is determined about it.

Replying to a question about the infiltration of some commodities to Iraq in breach of the sanctions imposed by the international comunity, James Baker expressed his belief that there is a small measure of such infiltration. He added: However, I believe that the UN trade embargo has suceeded in stopping Iraq's exports and that there is a precise exemption of foodstuffs specified by the UN resolution on humanitarian grounds. He added: This certainly should not be in the field of commercial sales of foodstuffs and we have been informed that the Iraqi leadrship has announced that it has food for several months and hence we are now at present at a stage to call for enforcing exemptions regarding food for humanitarian reasons.

Foreign Minister Receives EC Delegation 4 Sep

LD0509003990 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2340 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 4 Sep (SPA)—His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, received at the Palace of Conferences in Jeddah today a European Parliament delegation led by Mr Roberto Furmigoti [name as received] deputy speaker of the European Parliament. During the meeting, developments in the Arab Gulf region and relations between the EEC and the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] were discussed. Views on both sides were identical on the need to respect international legitimacy and the unconditional implementation in full of the Security Council resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the return of its legitimate government, and consideration of all Iraq measures resulting from the aggression against Kuwait as null and void. [passage omitted] The European Parliament delegation arrived in Jeddah today. [passage omitted]

King Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy With Message

LD0809170790 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Sep (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, has received a message from his excellency the Libyan president [as received], Col. Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

The message was conveyed to the custodian of the two holy mosques by Col. Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and inspector-General of the Libyan armed forces, when the king received him in his office in the al-Salam Palace.

The audience was attended by Ibrahim al-'Anqari, personal adviser to the custodian of the two holy mosques, and Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning.

Col. Mustafa al-Kharrubi arrived in Jeddah earlier today. He was welcomed at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by adviser to the royal court Ali Misallim, a delegate from the royal protocol office, and Libyan charge Tahir al-Dabbash.

Welcomes Libyan Initiative

LD0809214190 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 Sep (JANA)—King Fahd of Saudi Arabia received in Jeddah this evening Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, who conveyed to him the Libyan initiative to resolve the Gulf crisis.

King Fahd welcomed the Libyan initiative to resolve this crisis and to bring about peace in the region, to move away from the dangers of war which benefits the enemies of the Arab nation. He stressed that the solution must be an Arab one, removed from other interventions. [passage omitted]

Bangladesh Forces Begin Arriving 4 Sep

LD0609202690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Since last Tuesday [4 September], the fraternal Bangladesh forces have started arriving in Saudi Arabia to consolidate Saudi defensive abilities and to work within the joint forces.

The Bangladesh forces were received by a number of Saudi officers and the Bangladesh military attache to Saudi Arabia.

Fourth Group Arrives 7 Sep

BK0809141490 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The fourth batch of 372 troops from Bangladesh arrived in Dhahran in Saudi Arabia on Friday [7 September] to help defend that country from any outside aggression. The contingent led by Colonel Zubair Siddiqi, who is also Deputy Commander of Bangladesh Military Contingent, comprises 11 officers and 359 jawans [soldiers]. Earlier, a total of 1,215 armymen had arrived in Saudi Arabia in three batches.

Prince Bandar on Continued Support of Intifadah

LD0809223490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2104 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Washington, 8 sep (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince Bandar Bin Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, ambassador of the custodian of the two holy mosques in the United States and chairman of the Saudi Islamic Academy Council of Trustees, recently paid a visit to the academy in Washington.

During the visit His Royal Highness Prince Bandar Bin Sultan met the foreign members of the academy, and then held a lengthy meeting with the academy's Arab members, during which he explained circumstances and events in the Arab Gulf region in a deep and moving manner. [passage omitted]

His Royal Highness Prince Bandar said: In our dealings we always differentiate between the positions of certain leaders and those of peoples. The biggest proof of this is the fact that the government of Saudi Arabia has not for one moment stopped its material and moral support for the Palestinian intifadah in the occupied territories, as we fully realize the trend of the people here was not support for Saddam Husayn in his occupation of Kuwait, but rather a reaction to the fact that the Palestinian question has not been resolved.

His highness further said: All now realize the extent of the losses resulting from the invasion of Kuwait, and if the step made by the Iraqi president was in the service of the Palestinian issue and Islam, then we should examine the state of the hundreds of thousands of Arab and Muslim workers in Kuwait who are now refugees living tragically in camps in Jordan.

Regarding the Iraqi threats to strike at Israel, His highness said: The Iraqi military build-up is now facing all directions except Israel, and there is not a single Iraqi soldier on the Iraqi-Jordanian-Israeli borders [as received].

Speaking on an Arab solution to the crisis, his highness said: Iraq has refused to attend Arab conferences at all levels. Let us speak frankly: Let us compare what the Kingdom has given at the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic levels, and the verbal support mentioned by Saddam Husayn. Furthermore, has the Iraqi regime issued a simple statement against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? [passage omitted]

'Firm Stand' on Palestine Issue Reiterated

LD0909190190 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] In reply to questions from some journalists and news agency correspondents about fabricated skepticism disseminated by the mass media concerning the stand of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the Palestinian issue and the sons of the Palestinian people and its government in the shadow of the current situation, an official source told SPA today, Sunday: It is known that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia takes a firm stand toward the Palestinian question, a stand which cannot be changed by events or affected by the campaign of skepticism we have been witnessing in recent days—from non-Palestinian sources—since the beginning of the sad events in the Arab Gulf region.

The source further said: It is probably unnecessary to point, in this brief clarification, to the continuous efforts exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the Palestinian issue since the era of the founder and builder, King 'Abd-al-'Aziz—may God bless him—and all those who contributed to the support and the consolidation of the Palestinian struggle in his time until the era of the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, who devoted most of his interest and care to supporting the rights of the Palestinian people and its just and legitimate requests since the establishment of Fatah at all political levels, international quarters, and Arab summits.

The source continued: The kingdom will continue its support and help to the Palestinian people out of its faith in the justice of its cause and its Arab and Islamic duty, until it achieves victory, returns to its homeland, and establishes its state on its land.

The source said in conclusion: Those who might be more aware of this are our Palestinian brothers who live among us and to whom we give every possible interest and care. They have so often expressed this through some officials in the Palestinian leadership, and their representatives in their embassy in the kingdom.

We hope that the contents of this clarification concerning the Kingdom's firm stand on the Palestinian issue will answer the questions of those who are enquiring about the truth of the matter.

United Arab Emirates

'Responsible Source' Views Zayid-Baker Talks

NC0709180190 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1710 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Sep (WAKH)—United Arab Emirates [UAE] President Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan met here today with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and members of his delegation. The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Gulf region after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and international efforts to implement the UN and Arab League resolutions concerning the Iraqi invasion. They also discussed relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them.

A responsible source said that his highness the UAE president reiterated the UAE's stand that rejects the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, which represents an unjustified blatant aggression. His highness affirmed that the solution to the current crisis rests in Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait, in the return of its legitimate regime represented in its Amir His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and in the respect of its people's will.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid stressed the need for implementing the collective international will concerning the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, as this represents the best and only means to solve the crisis and avert its serious consequencies.

Baker Departs 7 Sep

LD0709170190 Dubayy Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The United States secretary of state, James Baker, left the United Arab Emirates today after a short visit. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE ambassador in the United States, Shaykh 'Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahayyan, U.S. Ambassador Edward Walker, as well as other senior officials.

Earlier the president, His Highness Zayid Bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received Mr. Baker. They discussed the latest developments in the region after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Zayid Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

NC0909190890 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Sep (WAKH)—United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message deals with the recent developments in the Gulf region.

The message was forwarded by Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Armed Forces, during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid this evening.

Yemen

Demonstration Opposes Foreign Presence

JN0909155390 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] A mass demonstration was staged today in the capital Sanaa in which thousands of citizens from various sectors participated. The demonstration was led by representatives of the organizations, professional associations, unions, and the Higher Popular Committee for Defending Iraq and the Arab Nation.

The demonstrators, who marched through the city streets, began arriving at al-Tahrir Square in the early morning hours in response to the call made by the Higher Popular Committee for Defending Iraq and the Arab Nation. They displayed pictures of Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman; the immortal Arab leader Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir; and the struggling president, Saddam Husayn. They also carried banners on which statements of denunciation and condemnation of the foreign military presence in Arab lands and waters were written.

The demonstrators urged the Soviet and U.S. presidents to take a position during their meeting to avert the catastrophe of destructive war in the region, and chanted slogans calling for peace and the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops. The demonstration then proceeded to the Soviet and U.S. Embassies in Sanaa, where the statement issued by the Higher Popular Committee for Defending Iraq and the Arab Nation was read out to the demonstrators.

Saddam Addresses Message to Bush, Gorbachev

JN0809185490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1701 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Text" of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message to U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the eve of the Helsinki summit]

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA)—In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From Saddam Husayn to Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush. Peace be upon you. You will meet tomorrow on 9 September, 1990, corresponding to 19 Safar 1411 Hegira. Your meeting will be watched with keen and unusual interest by the whole world, including the peoples of a region which God blessed by making us a part of—the Arab nation, which was honored by God as the cradle of prophets and messages throughout time.

While you will be in a position to make decisions that affect humanity—for better or worse—you will be flanked by angels on one side and devils on the other, each arguing his case according to his own instincts and God's will, and God shall prevail over all.

I am neither telling nor requesting either of you to made this or that decision, since each of you has a will of his own and is free to make his own decision, aided by the intellect provided by God, or according to the will of God and the dictates of his conscience.

But, after relying on God the omnipotent and almighty, I would say this:

Before you make whatever decisions you will, I would like to begin by saying:

1. That Iraq has not invaded any of your countries, and has never had any premedidated intention to cause harm to anyone at all, or any country, or legitimate interests. Iraq is a peace-loving nation. We desire peace which is based on justice. Iraq respects the free choices of others, so as to satisfy God and the people. The Iraqi people and leadership rely on the one and only God, and conduct themselves in a manner according to His guidance so as to win the approval of God—this being an inevitable option to promote the requirements of their patriotism and the honor of their pan-Arab and human affiliations, and the requirements of the well-being and happiness of the people of Iraq, to whom God decreed rights which He decided to spell out in books to all humanity through His prophets.

He who believes in God must have principles and values in his mind. And when these become clear and are borne in mind, they are certain to keep man—who is naturally bent toward evil and harm—from taking the path of evil and harm, and will guide him on the road of faith and forgiveness. 2. More than 1,400 years ago, enticed by the devil and intoxicated by his power to expand and dominate, Ibraha the Abyssinian had sought to occupy the Kaaba—whose land is now occupied by U.S. forces and by those who have been tempted to do evil. Angered by this attempt, God trounced on him, and so Ibraha returned with a bowed head and lowered banners. He did not dare ever to attack the Kaaba again. God, who smashed the armies of Ibraha, which had been tempted to trespass on this holy land more than 1,400 years back, is immortal. Those who have trespassed on the House of God and the tomb of the messenger of God had better take heed and remember the time-honored saying: The House has a God to protect it. Everyone should remember that the Kaaba is the direction which one billion Muslims turn in prayer, five times a day. "From wherever thou starest forth, turn of the sacred mosque." [part of koranic verse]

It is the place to which Muslims make their annual pilgrimage. The humiliation to this place and to the tomb of the prophet Muhammad—may God's peace be upon him—through the occupation and invasion is not only directed against 200 million Arabs whom God honored as permanent angels to communicate the concepts of the message, but also against one billion Muslims. Whatever pretexts and excuses are advanced by transgressors, God shall not forgive them, and His virtuous slaves will rise up and resist this dissolute action with all their might. God shall bring victory to those who rally to his cause, and the unjust shall be defeated.

3. Before either of you make a decision on Kuwait, you should both remember that the Arab nation is one nation, even though it was fragmented as it is now; that this is a fact that cannot be denied by its rulers, leaders, peoples, or sons; that the sweeping majority of its sons, rulers, and peoples are honored to be part of this great nation; and that they are longing to be one political entity, regardless of the specific characteristics of this or that country. Besides, the slogan of struggling to achieve the nation's unity in an effective political entity is being translated into acts in broad daylight to show and serve the human aspects of the sons of the single Arab nation and also to serve all of mankind. This slogan was upheld by the Arabs a long time before any of our generation reached power, and also before the sons of younger generations were born. Making sacrifices to achieve this is an honor and duty cherished by all the sincere and faithful, who believe that they will be honored if they do not forget it or do not fail to struggle to achieve it.

Kuwait has been part of Iraq in the not-so-remote past. The Kuwaiti people are part of the Iraqi people. The British colonial powers separated it from Iraq for colonial reasons and purposes. Iraq did not recognize this measure even in 1958, when Nuri al-Sa'id, the friend of the West and Britain which made this hateful colonial decision, was prime minister of Iraq. Furthermore, 'Abd-al-Karim Qasim, a pro-USSR prime minister of Iraq [title as heard] made the same decision in 1961 which we have made. Despite the fact that Nuri al-Sa'id, who was a pro-Western prime minister of Iraq in 1958, and 'Abd-al-Karim Qasim, who was the pro-USSR prime minister of Iraq in 1961, either annexed Kuwait or claimed it on this basis—considering it part of Iraq—those who are opposing us nowadays did not oppose

them at that time, despite the fact that the current situation provides more reasons for the adoption of this decision. That is because the backward, corrupt former Kuwaiti rulers conspired against Iraq and their greater people when they were about to dash it into a deep abyss. Anyone who wants to obtain further details on this issue can read the enclosed file. [not further specified]

The attempts by some people to restore things to what they were before 2 August 1990 are impractical and futile attempts. Additionally, they are attempts aiming at promoting the instability of the region. They even constitute a premeditated conspiracy against the Arab nation, at the head of which is lofty Iraq.

On the basis of these facts and regardless of the convergence or divergence of views between this or that son of the Arab homeland or among foreigners, duty dictates at this phase that you recall these facts, that you know for sure that what we are telling you right now concerns facts of the Arab homeland and nation, and that this is not an invention or a mere excuse to justify or cover controversial purposes. When you consider these facts in their proper perspective and show humility once you know the rights of mankind, you will realize that the Arabs, by their recollection of the relevant background on the basis of these facts, are more capable than others of resolving all inter-Arab affairs. You will also then realize that foreigners, including yourselves, are incapable of offering the proper solution to an Arab issue whose parties are Arabs in the way that the Arabs could, even if we were to rule out any premeditated intentions of either of you. We are sure—and let God and history be our witness—that foreign intervention will complicate matters and fail to offer a solution.

4. If discussion of this issue leads you to believe that you are the guardians of the international organization's resolutions, you must remember that the international organization has, ever since its formation, taken many other resolutions before taking the resolutions pertaining to Iraq. Some of these resolutions pertain to Arab causes, some of whose parties are Arab and others foreign. Foremost of these issues is the question of the persevering and afflicted people of Palestine, and the people of the Golan Heights, despite the fact that these resolutions were taken at a time when there was a kind of balance of power between the international superpowers and big powers. The situation we were in then is not at all similar to the situation now. The UN Security Council has never adopted such hasty and emotional resolutions, and its resolutions have never been on this level of harshness and injustice, which reveals that there is a premeditated objective behind them.

Whoever needs to be reminded of the rabid campaign that preceded the events of 2 August led by the heads of the U.S. and Zionist organizations—that unjust campaign against Iraq—will surely realize the type of objective concealed in the emotional campaign within the Security Council orchestrated by the United States, which proceeded to unilaterally adopt more unjust resolutions against Iraq by implementing them in its own special method of siege tactics.

5. Perhaps what will emerge before you in your discussions when you meet is merely the Iraq whose population does not exceed 18 million, and which is a Third World country separated from you by two worlds of development, and that you belong to the First World, which is superior in the civil and military fields. If this it what emerges before you, it will urge you to take resolutions which will give you back a part of your sense of responsibility to avert the evils of war and its tragedies from the region. Good lies in what God chooses, and I pray that the Merciful will fill hardened hearts with the light of belief in pursuing the just, good, and humanitarian path in their behavior—especially Bush's heart. If you view the situation and view Iraq from this point of view just to make it easier for those who think that they can commit aggression, then humanitarian duty and ethical responsibility makes me dutybound to highlight the perils of such thinking—especially if these facts encourage anyone harboring evil thoughts to facilitate a strike on the people of Iraq in the hope of realizing his evil and aggressive desires.

The people of Iraq, O masters of the White House and the Kremlin, are the people who had the honor to show humanity the right path to its humanity when they taught it the alphabet and writing 6,000 years ago, and when they taught it law 4,500 years ago. It was the country that taught humanity so much of what it had not known. Iraq is also part of the glorious Arab nation, which God honored when He chose his prophets and messengers from among its sons and when he chose its land as the birthplace of all heavenly messages and books. Iraq is also part of a nation of 200 million souls that extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf.

Based on the fact that the Arab nation is one nation, the Iraqi people will stand united against injustice and the unjust, and against the invasion and the invaders. The traitors, who encouraged those who have been deluded, will be a small minority. When the battle has taken place, then the Iraqi people, whom God has chosen to be in the forefront, will triumph, the Arab nation's forces will triumph, and all the invaders will be defeated. The aggressors' banners will be torn apart, and they will be deafened by the shouts of "God is great and damned be the invaders." God Almighty's power will be the guide to all believers, and He will not let down the nation which He honored to carry the message. In any case, the billion Muslims will be the depth of the faithful masses, with which the slaves of God, who know that we are right and the invaders are wrong, will support and be in harmony with. Then, it will be useless to bite one's fingernails.

The position taken by each of you, Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, and the decisions that either of you reach in this meeting of yours will determine the position of each of your countries and the

weight they attach to humanity. It may even determine a principal part of their destinies on the long run. I am certain that he who deviates in thought and action from the right course will bring his country down one or more degrees in the scale of what is recorded for and against it, and in the scale of its status.

He who represents the Soviet Union must remember that worries and suspicions about the superpower status assumed by the Soviet Union have been crossing the minds of all politicians in the world for some time, especially after the United States has begun to act singlehandedly in the world and to behave arrogantly without having the party that used to be there in the past to guide it to the more balanced path to follow. Those concerned must choose this critical time and this critical case to restore to the Soviet Union its status through adopting a position that is in harmony with all that is just and fair, and to reject the discriminatory approach which the United States of America is following to keep its distance from the just solution to all cases of the region in accordance with the basis mentioned in our initiative of 12 August 1990.

President Bush must not bring his country and its status down to a lower level, because we are certain that its position will drop on the scale of appreciation and effectiveness if it falls into the abyss of war, and if its armies and the armies of its allies remain on the land of our sanctuaries, and if the unjust blockade, which is denying the Iraqi people even their food and medicine and the children of Iraq the milk they need, remains in force. God will be against the aggressors, the heads of traitors will roll, and God is great.

[Signed] The believing slave of God, Saddam Husayn.
[Dated] 18 Safar 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 8 September 1990.

Saddam Discusses Mideast Issues With Jackson

JN1009080290 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
10 Sep 90 p 15

[Interview with President Saddam Husayn by former U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson in Baghdad on 31 August]

[Text] Baghdad (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received former U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson on 31 August.

Jesse Jackson held a press interview with the Iraqi president which dealt with the developments of the situation in the Gulf region, the threats emanating from the U.S. massing of its forces and fleets in the region and its violation of the sanctity of the holy places in Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia], and the existing prospects for reducing tension and achieving a political and diplomatic solution. The following is the text of the interview:

[Husayn] Today we are meeting with Jackson the journalist.

[Jackson] Yes, Mr. President. Iraq is now the focus of world attention and the war clouds are gathering in this part of the world. You are in a position to stop the war, safeguard Iraq's security and honor, and reshape world policy. How do you view the true basis of the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait?

[Husayn] So we have begun now with Jackson the journalist?

[Jackson] Yes.

[Husayn] At any rate, and regardless of whether the situation remains peaceful or turns into war, Iraq's honor will continue to be safeguarded and preserved. I believe that if every straightforward individual is able to achieve the objectives of his people peacefully, it would be better.

In our meeting yesterday as politicians and when you put a similar question to me, I told you that your question was perhaps incriminatory, albeit unintentional, especially when you said that Iraq can achieve peace and when you asked about what Iraq can offer to appear peaceful in the eyes of certain U.S. politicians.

It seems what is required now, not just by Jackson but also other U.S. politicians before him, is for Iraq to submit to the U.S. will for no reason except that the United States and those who have succumbed to its wish have brought in all these fleets. Iraq will not succumb under these considerations. However, as far as declaring the desire for peace and meeting or exploiting every opportunity serving peace, Iraq's intentions are clear; Iraq is always ready to serve peace while safeguarding its legitimate human and political rights.

[Jackson] Mr. President, there are two demands. There were demands before 2 August and demands after that which people did not hear about.

[Husayn] Demands from whom?

[Jackson] Demands from Iraq concerning the conflict with Kuwait. New demands by Iraq also came up after 2 August. Could you explain that. The first demands concerned economic prosperity and the achievement of economic justice. Later, other demands came up concerning the annexation of Kuwait. Could you explain that?

[Husayn] Kuwait was a province in the Ottoman state. This fact existed until the beginning of World War I. Then, as a result of the war and within the context of the atmosphere of and the preparation for that war, the southern part of Iraq was severed, thereby depriving Iraq of the sea. This southern part used to be called the Kuwait District. It followed the al-Basrah Governorate. The district officer was the grandfather of the ruling Kuwaiti family. He received his official salary from al-Basrah Governorate. This district was then turned into an emirate. Later, the emirate was granted the status of a state in accordance with a decision by the British Government in 1961. Iraq did not recognize that. Iraq's

border was also not demarcated with this so-called state. Iraq has not passed any legislative decision recognizing this border until 2 August.

[Jackson] Mr. President, until 2 August you were negotiating with Kuwait on the need for fair oil prices. You were also negotiating on Kuwait stealing oil and the repayment of debts. The Arab League and the United Nations have recognized Kuwait as a state and you also have recognized it as such until 2 August?

[Husayn] There has never been any decision by an authorized legislative quarter recognizing Kuwait as a state and demarcating the border with it. What took place was a de facto dealing such as the exchange of ambassadors. This was what took place with the so-called State of Kuwait. Still, had the government in charge of Kuwait dealt with us honestly, we would not perhaps have reached the situation we reached on 2 August.

[Jackson] What did you demand during these negotiations?

[Husayn] Before I say what we demanded, it should be noted that there are unjust stands by the U.S. media and policies in particular, as well as by some European capitals. You remember the subsequent stories about the chemical, Bazoft, and many other things. All that was linked to a Zionist scheme based on the desire to destroy Iraq. They thought they could achieve that objective through the Iraq-Iran war or through prolonging that war indefinitely. When Iraq emerged from the war militarily victorious, the Zionist media were outraged and the Zionists began to warn against the danger of Iraq. Then, U.S. and British politicians in particular joined the Zionists in this policy to frighten the amirs of the oil states from the new Iraq, to discourage these amirs from cooperating with Iraq economically, and to turn all the aid extended to Iraq under certain circumstances into a financial burden on Iraq and weaken it economically. Then, Kuwait was assigned the task of plotting in the field of economy [against Iraq] in the first place, and then in the field of oil prices, aided in that by the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. We do not know whether the UAE shares the same intentions, or whether its actions were based on its own judgment about oil prices.

However, we know that the amirs of Kuwait have a subversive role against the entire Iraqi economy, not only in causing a fluctuation in the oil prices in a manner that prevents Iraq from stabilizing its budget, but also in destroying the economy through commercial activities and currency speculation.

[Jackson] But Mr. President, I understand that until 2 August your demands concentrated on fair oil prices, Iraq's right to access to the sea, having the two uninhabited islands, and forgiving Iraq's debts. Have not these been your demands until 2 August?

[Husayn] These are some of our demands. However, what is more dangerous is Kuwait's conspirational role. Whenever I say Kuwait I mean the past regime of Croesus. We made everything clear at the Baghdad summit in front of all the kings and heads of state who attended the summit. We clarified the plotting and Jabir al-Ahmad was present. We said that that was considered a war against Iraq. We in Iraq consider it a war, and if you do not mean to launch a war against us you should change this policy, or we will consider it a war and will confront it as such.

Yes, before we discovered that plotting went that far, our demands were confined to part of our rights. Evidently, our rights, historically, are the whole of Kuwait. However, before discovering the plotting of the past regime in Kuwait our demands were confined to only a part of our rights, and not all of our rights which include the islands, an enclave of territory ['umq min al-aradi], and access to the sea and other matters which have been mentioned, as we thought that we could make them brothers who could take part with us in the general policy through brotherly behavior. Then, the pressure against us would have eased.

[Jackson] But Mr. President it seems that your Arab, UN, and world allies and neighbors used to support you in your demands, but your allies and others stood against you in the issue of the annexation of Kuwait. This has brought matters to the verge of a world war?

[Husayn] I have talked briefly to you about the facts tonight. We understand their failure to support the annexation of a state that used to exist in their daily dealings, but we ask them to understand the background so as to know in accordance with what assessments and calculations this so-called state has now become part of Iraq. The period in which it used to exist as a state was on land stolen from the kinfolk, from the origin. During the period it was stolen from the origin, it was possible to deal with it if it dealt with the origin in a constructive manner. However, it is not possible for the origin to accept that a part of it turns into a tool that harms the origin.

[Jackson] Mr. President, certainly you are against annexation through war. If there is an Arab solution through the Arab League and the United Nations that contains a fair resolution with regard to oil prices and Iraq's access to the sea—that is, fair prices and fair borders—will you accept the Arab solution, agree to return to the previous border, and accept Kuwait as an independent state if this guarantees world peace and justice?

[Husayn] Where does justice lie? In other words, can you show us a criterion for justice that we will know and adopt? Can anybody guide us to one unified criterion for similar situations so that we can go to it and adopt it?

[Jackson] Mr. President, there are general principles that support laws. For this, you recognized Kuwait as the Arab League and the United Nations did.

[Husayn] I was expecting this answer. We agree on this, and we do not have any objection to the importance of respecting human rights, the international law, and countries' rights. But, let us see how this international law, human rights, the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations are dealt with. Aren't

the Palestinians a people? The answer is yes, they are a people. Let us put aside all historical backgrounds, not to ignore them, but to keep them outside the discussion. The first UN resolution on Palestine was adopted in Cyprus in 1947. Did the United States come with its fleets to undertake a military or economic action that reaches the extent of depriving Iraqi children of milk? This means that there is not one iota of consideration to humanity on the side of the U.S. Administration. When the Iraqi people starve, when the sick person in Iraq does not find medicine, and when the baby does not find milk, it is as if they are striking Iraq with nuclear bombs. This is inhumane behavior on the part of the United States. Are these not among the taboos in the international law, Mr. Jackson? The United States has committed this despite the fact that Iraq has not taken an American state. Meanwhile, we were forced to act because Kuwait is part of Iraq. And America or Zionism charged this part to assume a destructive role against Iraq.

Let us take another example. Did America not occupy Grenada? Why did it not remember the international law, countries' rights, and human rights? In Palestine, there are civilized, effective, and capable people who can render humanity a more developed service than the family which ruled Kuwait until 2 August.

Who respects these criteria? Did the United States not remember that we and the Iranians occupied the territories of each other throughout the eight-year war? Why did it not come with its fleets, its armies, and the armies of others to stand between the two armies and stop the bloodshed? Therefore, the international law and human rights from the American viewpoint are covers it uses to peddle its own objectives. The time has come for Iraq to say to the United States: There is no more time for charlatanism. You should respect human rights and the rights of all people regardless of their color, nationality, religion, and name. This is the role undertaken by Iraq; it is a big honor. We will not become miserable regardless of the results as long as we are right.

[Jackson] Mr. President, you mentioned examples of the worst actions in history such as the U.S. invasion of Grenada and Panama and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the other Arab territories, and Lebanon. Yes, there are other examples like the use of gases against the Kurds and the execution of spy Bazoft. All these are wrong actions. The question is whether you are ready to correct the wrongs of history if you can?

[Husayn] We will be very happy if we find someone who will respond to us in correcting any wrong that has befallen mankind in general, and specifically the wrongs that have befallen our region and nation which were unjustly treated by the United States, Zionism, and the United Kingdom. We are ready to correct things with international participation. However, this should be carried out in accordance with unified yardsticks and all basic issues should be solved. First, the injustice that has befallen Palestine and the people of Palestine should be removed, the invaders who spoliated our holy lands in Najd and Hejaz should go back to their countries, and we will accept with an open mind any dialogue, amendment, or correction in any point proposed in the 12 August initiative.

If some will say that these matters are broad issues as to make it nearly impossible to tackle them as one issue—although we do not believe that such a claim is legitimate—then we can address the issue within an Arab framework. The Arabs can better understand the background of the things we have mentioned and they are capable of attaining a solution that will ease the crisis or settle it.

A five-sided summit meeting was scheduled among Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Yemen and we all agreed to this meeting. But we were surprised by the U.S. forces landing in Najd and Hejaz. Therefore, the United States is the one which has obstructed the chances of an Arab solution.

[Jackson] Land in exchange for peace. Since you are in the midst of the equation of Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, are you ready to carry this out, that is exchange land for peace?

[Husayn] What has Saudi Arabia got to do with this? Saudi Arabia is not a party. It merely became a cover for the U.S. forces under the pretext that it is afraid of Iraq, that the Iraqi army might occupy Saudi Arabia. This is big lie. Saudi Arabia has never been part of Iraq and Iraq has never been part of Saudi Arabia. Each of them has always been an independent country with known borders.

[Jackson] But the United States came at the invitation of Saudi Arabia?

[Husayn] Let us discuss this matter to see whether this is true or just a lie to cover up for the real intentions. First of all, there is an agreement of nonaggression and noninterference in domestic affairs between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. This did not exist between us and the previous Kuwaiti Government although we had proposed such a thing to the Kuwaiti Government which rejected it. We thank God that it had rejected this. Had there been such an agreement we would not have been able to use our army in any way whatsoever, and then we would lose our credibility.

Second, the Iraqi Army a few days later took up defensive positions and the U.S. satellites can show whether the Iraq army was preparing for attack or on the defensive. Also, do you believe that the United States could have mobilized all these forces as quickly as this had this not been prepared beforehand? Then, there is the element which even the United States cannot refute. You were in the United States and you remember when they came to the region they said that we have come at Saudi Arabia's request to protect it from the Iraqi danger. This was announced by several senior officials. But when the lie was exposed, they started mentioning other objectives for the U.S. forces presence. This means that the U.S. Administration has decided to keep the U.S. armies as armies of occupation of Saudi Arabia, irresepctive of what Saudi rulers want, or even if the Saudi rulers say in future: We have found out that Iraq has no designs

against our territory and you must leave our country. They will not succeed in making the U.S. armies leave their country.

[Jackson] Mr. President, some people believe you had preconceived ideas to enter Kuwait. You also said the United States had preconceived ideas and plans to enter Saudi Arabia. If you withdrew to the previous border and achieved economic justice, you would thus challenge the United States. The Saudis had invited the United States and its forces because of the fear they felt.

[Husayn] Instead of twisting matters this way, let us see the things which will reassure Saudi Arabia that we will not attack its territory. We are prepared for an Arab dialogue or a bilateral dialogue to offer Saudi Arab whatever will reassure it that we do not wish to take a single inch of its territory. Besides, talking about these things is nonsensical. This has never occurred to us and it is inconsistent with reality. Kuwait is part of Iraq. But, as we have already said, Saudi Arabia has never been part of Iraq, and Iraq has never been part of Saudi Arabia.

The two initiatives I presented to the world contained strong points which included specific proposals guaranteeing the stability of Saudi Arabia. However, the United States rejected them because it does not want Saudi Arabia to be stable.

[Jackson] Mr. President, if you accepted the Arab solution which guarantees exchanging or giving land for peace, this would serve as a guarantee for Saudi Arabia and would reassure the Saudis. Are you prepared to present the working paper you presented before 2 August which includes the achievment of economic justice? Would you accept the exchange of land for peace?

[Husayn] When matters are left to the Arabs, they will be able to achieve a solution serving their national and pan-Arab interests. However, if Arab affairs are left to the United States and those riding its bandwagon, the Arabs will not achieve any results. This is because all the other Arab issues which were left to the United States in the past by those people who said the United States holds the key to any solution, remained unresolved. In fact, the situation has worsened with time.

[Jackson] Didn't you accept assistance from the United States and the Soviet Union during the Iraq-Iran war?

[Husayn] We asked them to stop the war. We are still ready to accept any assistance if offered to us honorably. However, the U.S. behavior now is hardly honorable, because it is aggressive behavior. How can we deal with the government of an army which occupies our holy places? Had the U.S. Government confined itself to expressing its stand regardless of what it was rather than embarking on such an aggression against our holy places and Iraq the situation would have been different.

[Jackson] Mr. President, it seems that if you accepted the Arab solution which includes the exchange of land for peace and if you adhered to the demands concerning economic justice and the border, you would spare the world a long, saguinary war?

[Husayn] It is essential for any proposal made to be fair. If war breaks out, we will not be the party starting it. Those responsible for it will be the United States and Zionism and also Husni Mubarak and Fahd in the area. As for Iraq, it will be the party compelled to defend the honor of the Arab and Islamic nation and Iraq's sovereignty. Whoever thinks that Iraq will be alone in this battle is mistaken. If I were a 30-year-old youth outside government authority as most of the youths who are now on the front, I would have wished for war to take place now rather than tomorrow, so the Arabs from the ocean to the gulf could honorably and firmly express their legitimate rights against this evil and arrogant hostility by Zionism and the United States. These are the feelings of all Arab youths now. However, I, as an official who is humanely responsible for the flow of any blood, whether it is the blood of an American or an Arab regardless of his religion, because God is one, must work for peace. Thus you see that we are presenting one initiative after another. But the others are standing still and not making a single move.

[Jackson] Mr. President, before going through the issue of who is ready to die with honor, this is the road of war and fear. I believe that if war breaks out, the blood of our sons will flow, the oil will be burned, and many governments will be shaken. Is there a compromise between withdrawal and the annexation of Kuwait?

[Husayn] When there is a sincere intention for a comprehensive solution on the international level and with unified human criteria there will be a solution. And if things are left for the Arabs inasmusch as they are concerned, they will also find a solution.

[Jackson] Mr. President, my last question or questions are points that I would like to discuss or ease pressure on such as the issue of those held here in Iraq against their will. What is the major step to release the hostages, and what is the step you will adopt to release the hostages kept here against their will? Do you have any thoughts on the possibility of adopting anything in this direction during the coming 24 or 48 hours?

[Husayn] We have explained this matter in more than one interview with more than one journalist. We have nothing to say about the coming 48 hours except that God's mercy is always big and it is always above the will of man.

[Jackson] Mr. President, you announced a plan or an initiative to release the children, women, and ill. Is there a place and specific plan to release those—a way to gather them and prepare them for departure?

[Husayn] I answered this question. I said we have done what we have done; we have nothing to say about the coming 48 hours.

[Jackson] Mr. President, are you ready to ease the tension by ending the measures which look like punishments imposed on the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait and Iraq. We noticed today in Kuwait and Baghdad that the officials in these two embassies cannot contact the American citizens here. Are you ready to give support to the officials in the two embassies to enable them assume their tasks in the appropriate way?

[Husayn] First, the talk about something called an embassy in Kuwait has ended since a decision on this was issued. The United States should have respected Iraq's decision because it represents the will of the people of Iraq who announced that the Governorate of Kuwait is an Iraqi governorate. It is supposed that there is no need for embassies to remain there.

[Jackson] But even the embassy in Baghdad could not render any services to the American citizens?

[Husayn] But, what kind of citizens do you mean?

[Jackson] The American citizens in Baghdad and Kuwait cannot contact their embassy?

[Husayn] You mean the hosted citizens. Yes, they cannot because these are our instructions. We are now in circumstances where the American fleets are around us and America is plotting, aggressive, and evil. And we of course mean the U.S. Administration, not the American people. Contact with the embassy now will harm the [American] citizens through silly instructions which the embassy receives from the [U.S.] Government to oppose any decision Iraq adopts in accordance with the rights of sovereignty.

Therefore, we are living an abnormal situation in terms of relations and measures. And as you see, America expelled 36 Iraqi employees together with their families; it warned them to leave the United States within 72 hours. In France, they are detaining a number of Iraqis and banned them from travel. Do you see those who speak about democracy what they are doing? We did not dispatch fleets to France, and even so, France made a decision to detain ordinary Iraqi citizens.

[Jackson] Mr. President, with all due respect and in spite of what has happened to the embassies and the removal of diplomats, the Iraqi ambassador in Washington is being respected and can meet the press and explain your viewpoint there. I believe that this frank dialogue is to try to make us carry out dialogue and diplomatic moves. We hope that this course will overpower the course of war and that negotiations will have the upper hand. We believe that the people of this world deserve to live in peace and that you can contribute to this. Thank you very much.

[Husayn] The U.S. charge d'affaires can ask to meet any person and to hold a dialogue with this or that person. He can also ask to meet Iraqi journalists to explain his viewpoint to them. But this has not taken place. Do you know why? Because the U.S. Administration has no respect for the Iraqi individual and believes he does not deserve to be given any attention to the point that it does not believe it is necessary to have the charge d'affaires meet with the Iraqi press to explain to it the U.S. viewpoint. As for us, we respect the opinion of the U.S. citizen. That's why I have received all the U.S. journalists who arrived in Iraq. You notice that we have spent two nights with you although we need every hour and every minute to follow up our daily economic, military, and political affairs. Although you mentioned that this interview will last only one hour, we see that two hours and fiften minutes have passed already. I am not worried by this because I respect you as a human being. The only consideration that makes me meet with you is not because you occupy this or that position, or for any other consideration. The only consideration is that we are both human beings. If an Iraqi official who enjoys the same status as you do goes to the United States, do you think he will succeed in meeting with Mr. Bush as easily as you have done with me? I really doubt this. I also doubt that Mr. Bush would even deal with heads of states who visit him the same way as we have treated you.

[Jackson] Mr. President, I am not responsible for the U.S. President's actions. However, I still believe communication channels should remain open between us so as to give peace a chance.

[Husayn] From our side, all channels are open for any dialogue.

[Jackson] This is the best course?

[Husayn] Yes, this is the soundest course for the establishment of cordial relations among people. With this course, and without resorting to the use of force, or to empty arrogance one can avoid wars and place mankind on the course of lasting and comprehensive peace.

[Jackson] Thank you.

[Husayn] This is a good opportunity for a humanitarian dialogue. There are U.S. citizens who are reported to be sick. We shall not seek the advice of our physicians on this but shall take the word of the U.S. citizens whom we are still hosting against their will. In honor of Mr. Jackson, the human being, in honor of every honest American in the eyes of all the Arabs and Islam, and out of respect for the legitimate interests of the people, we will allow four of those whom we are hosting to leave with you on the plane that is taking you back to the United States.

[Jackson] Allow me to thank you. We have already spoken of the women and children.

[Husayn] It has been decided that the the women and children will leave for their countries. Do you want to take them with you?

[Jackson] Yes.

[Husayn] Take them with you on board the Iraqi plane. This is the group of women and children we decided to allow to travel. Take also the four sick men. The plane will be an Iraqi plane. It will carry you at our expense to Amman and from there to the destinations you wish and finally to Washington. This is to please you and not to please Bush becuse I do not care to please Bush.

[Jackson] Does this mean the women who are in Kuwait?

[Husayn] I have replied to you by saying that they are the women whom we decided to allow to travel and who were here with us, held by us, or were our guests against their will. You will take them with you on the plane, as well as the four sick men, not to mention a bouquet of flowers. You will take them and leave.

[Jackson] Thank you.

[Husayn] Goodbye.

Shamir Comments on 'Desirable Outcome' of Crisis

TA1009115890 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by Avner Regev]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has recently advised influential U.S. elements of what he deems to be the desirable outcome of the Persian Gulf crisis, from Israel's viewpoint. Shamir asserted that Saddam Husayn constitutes a threat to peace in the region.

Shamir added that since Israel is interested in stability in the Middle East, the solution of the Gulf crisis should include the ousting of the Iraqi tyrant and the elimination of the Iraqi military and nuclear threat. After this is accomplished, a discussion of the peace arrangements between Israel and Arab countries will be possible. Only after this is done will there be an attempt to solve the Palestinian problem.

In closed circles, Shamir added that the State of Israel will not intervene in Jordan's internal affairs even if the royal regime is toppled by domestic unrest in the wake of which Palestinians rise to power in Amman. The prime minister said he prefers a stable Jordan under the king's rule, but he stated at the same time that Jordan is a Palestinian country and that if the regime established after the fall of the Hashemite Kingdom does not jeopardize Israel's security and if no foreign forces enter Jordan, Israel will not interfere in the developments in that country.

Source Says Iraq To Have Chemical Missile Soon

TA0909102990 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Sep 90 p 4

[Report by Dani Sade]

[Excerpt] Senior security sources said over the weekend that Iraq will probably soon have surface-to-surface missiles with chemical warheads.

"This means Iraq will have the capability of fulfilling its threats to cause its enemies—the multinational forces in Saudi Arabia, as well as Israel—heavy human losses if there is war," a senior security source said yesterday, and added: "Iraq, however, also knows what the counteraction would be if such weapons were used in a Gulf war." Referring to Israel, he said, "we have made clear many times that our reaction to a missile attack with chemical warheads would be most painful to the Iraqis."

In response to a question on why there have been so many contradictory expressions by Israeli security elements about Iraqi's chemical warfare capability in recent years, the senior source replied: "There is a tendency to link the expressions to various situations. For instance, when there is a need for a supplementary defense budget, stress is placed on Iraq's chemical warfare threat, and when there is a need to reassure the people, it is pointed out that the Iraqis still do not have surface-to-surface missiles with chemical warheads.

"In practical terms, it is enough that the Iraqis have the technology. The actual link between the chemical substance and the missiles can be made within a very short time."

It will be recalled that Defense Minister Moshe Arens claimed during the panic about a possible gas attack on Israel that Iraq is incapable of dispersing chemicals over Israel using missiles and could only do it with the use of aircraft, but that the Israeli Air Force could deal with that threat.

Israel security experts said that the decision not to distribute gas masks to Israeli residents was, among other things, reached because of the evaluation that Iraq is incapable of fitting chemical warheads on its surface-to-surface missiles. [passage omitted]

Leaders Express 'Satisfaction' With Bush Position

TA0909195590 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Israel has not officially commented on the Helsinki summit, but our political correspondent 'Imanu'el Halperin says that Jerusalem has expressed satisfaction with the fact that President Bush clearly rejected any attempt to create a link between the Gulf crisis and the Israeli-Arab conflict. Jerusalem also believes that the two superpowers understand the Cabinet's policy of maintaining a low profile.

Cabinet Briefed on Helsinki Summit, Iraq, Lebanon

TA0909190190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Iraq failed in its attempt to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and the United States just before the Helsinki summit. This was the opinion of Israeli security officials who briefed the cabinet this morning at its weekly session. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] The economic blockade of Iraq is not yet making itself felt, security officials told the cabinet. Iraq has large stockpiles of foodstuffs and long experience of rationing and coping with shortages, which it acquired during the long and quite recent war against Iran.

Apparently some of the foreign countries which sent planes to bring home their nationals from Iraq delivered food by way of payment or ransom, the security officials said. In official circles in Israel there is apprehension that Britain, France, Brazil, or the Soviet Union might agree to send food and medical supplies to Iraq.

The cabinet was told that Iraq attempted to drive a wedge between the United States and the Soviet Union before the Helsinki summit, when Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz visited Moscow, but he failed. On the other hand, the Soviets do not wish to support the United

States in any military intervention at this stage, preferring to try all the diplomatic options first.

As for the situation in the Gulf itself, the cabinet was told that Iraq continues to bring troops into Kuwait. Three-quarters of its mechanized divisions are already deployed there, with about 2,000 tanks.

The cabinet also received a report on the latest fighting between Palestinian factions in south Lebanon and was told that Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] had apparently moved to Libya. [end recording]

'Little' Change Noted in Gulf After Helsinki

TA1009073190 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Report by Natan Gutman]

[Text] Jerusalem has responded to the Helsinki summit's resolutions with a certain degree of satisfaction. If there were any fears that Presidents Bush and Gorbachev would agree to try and solve the conflict through a comprehensive international conference, they were dispelled. As expected, President Bush expressed resolute objection to such a process. Bush prevented any attempt to create a link between the solution of the Gulf crisis and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Political sources in Jerusalem noted that Bush's remarks in favor of the implementation of UN Resolution 242 did not exceed the United States' traditional stands. The undertaking that the Soviet Union would be granted a role in the conflict is not new, either.

Nevertheless, the sources expressed some concern regarding the great emphasis accorded by the superpower leaders to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Basically, the Helsinki summit changed little regarding the conflict in the Gulf, and the Israeli stance has therefore remained unchanged: It will follow the developments from a distance while meticulously preserving the principle of nonintervention.

Commentary Sees Shamir Benefits From Gulf Crisis

TA0709143190 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Sep 90 p 13

[Commentary by Hemi Shalev: "The Phoenix Is Rising Again"]

[Text] The glint recently seen in Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's eyes is a continuing transmission of the satisfied phrase: "I told you so." Historians may find it hard to locate a single worthy achievement of the Israeli Government during the eight years (so far) of Shamir's leadership. Nevertheless, he does deserve a place of honor in the Guinness Book of World Records: His intimate relations with the goddess of luck long ago exceeded the level accepted in politics.

Regarding what has happened with Saddam Husayn and in the Gulf, Shamir brushed off the issue, saying that the Arabs are the same Arabs and the sea is the same old sea. Yasir 'Arafat can be trusted to rescue us from the need to talk to him, Shamir has claimed from day one, and was accused of bending his rationale to suit his desires. He built a novel political theory based on doing nothing and on exercising endless patience and stubbornness. The forecasts of his critics about imminent disasters are still waiting to come true. He was declared a political corpse when the government fell and even the last of his defenders in the Likud were silent. Now, he alone is the ruler.

Without his doing anything—the intifadah is dying; the United States is not pressing, and is even smiling at him; Europe is changing; the USSR is opening; Jews are coming by the thousands; Shim'on Peres is lying knocked out; Yitzhaq Rabin is supplying commentaries; the left is losing its nerve; and the Likud subversives are extremely busy with the government offices he handed them. Yitzhaq Shamir, the Phoenix, is rising again.

The government has not yet held a single serious political debate, but the ministers are pleased with the strategic and global analyses supplied each week by the seniors of the intelligence community. For those who are truly addicted, there are the frequent sessions of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. Ever since Peres stopped sitting with him at the same table, his associates say, Shamir has again fallen in love with government work.

Almost every week, Shamir holds tete-a-tete talks with Ministers Arens, Levi, Sharon, Moda'i, and Nisim. Ever since the new government has been set up, his relations with Arens have improved significantly, and Shamir also believes that Arens is a pleasant surprise. Shamir has almost forgiven his campmate's failed treatment of Secretary of State Baker and the attempt to bring about a "putsch" in the party soon after the government had fallen. Arens is in control of the defense establishment. He is managing the Gulf crisis with equanimity, and is successfully dealing with the intifadah, whether through luck or wisdom. People who miss Rabin are hard to find these days.

Nisim continues establishing himself as an heir apparent to Shamir—in other words, an alternative to Arens; and Shamir is still hoping that Sharon will demonstrate his bulldozer qualities in the Housing Ministry. The appointment of two of his senior ministers, Levi and Moda'i, was forced on him. Shamir has been treating Levi with caution and respect. Furthermore, he has learned that a foreign minister's failure is also the failure of his superior. Shamir set up a ministerial committee to save Levi's face after he had slipped on the issue of gas mask distribution. According to initial reports from Washington, Levi's sentimentalism succeeded where Arens' rationalism had failed.

And Moda'i, well, he is a lost case. Last week Shamir went beyond his normal practice and publicly urged the finance minister to present an economic plan. The type of plan does not matter, Shamir hinted, as long as it is a

plan. Instead, Shamir was handed a mock news conference—a poor man's version of a fiasco. The Likud is making fervent efforts to add Agudat Yisra'el to the coalition before the Knesset opens its winter session. Shamir will use the first opportunity he has to try to shake off Moda'i's extortionist bear hug. Only his decision not to allow Avraham Sharir to join the government could compete with the pleasure the Likud would gain from this move.

Shamir is afraid that the beginning of the Knesset winter session would bring the Labor Party out of its catatonic state, and that it would renew its attempts to set up an alternative government, although Shamir's immediate circles believe that not even Peres could save Der'i, and SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] would therefore remain in the coalition. If there is a crisis, Shamir would opt for new elections. The goverament's reasonable performance in the Gulf crisis, and the tens of thousands of voters supporting the Right, will secure the continuation of the Likud rule.

Aliyah is topping Shamir's list of priorities. Shamir has spoken obsessively about the massive immigration from the USSR even when the issue was set aside to be discussed in annual conventions of the Jewish Agency pensioners. Then, he said that the aliyah would neutralize the futile argument over returning the territories and would bring defeatist Israelis back to their self-respect and Zionist deeds. Shamir is moved by the historic events taking place before his eyes, and his associates say that it even made him interested in what his ministers are doing.

Shamir has finally found the public justification for his old-time convictions: Last week he stated that the peace process is not Israel's top priority. Immigrant absorption, he said, precedes all. The prime minister believes that the efforts to attain peace are a long, complicated, and tiresome effort, the conclusion of which will not be to the benefit of the people of Israel.

The so-called "partners" are those Palestinians who support 'Arafat, who support the new Hitler on the banks of the River Euphrates. The Arab nation, including Egypt, is not ready to accept Israel in the region. The corruption inherent in occupation is a concept Shamir attributes to the whining, self-hating Israelis.

Last week Shamir slipped when he referred to an incomplete report on a USSR proposal for an international conference. For a minute he thought that it was about somebody else's problems, and said that Israel would "consider" its participation. Using one of those phrases he now and than adds to the lexicon of international diplomacy, Shamir corrected himself, stating that the Soviet foreign minister's offer "should not be taken seriously."

Before the USSR started letting its Jews go, Shamir used to say that it must do just that before it could take part in the political process. The scarecrow of the reestablishment of political relations with Israel was about to collapse as well. But whoever believes that Shamir realizes that the post-Saddam era entails an international involvement in peacemaking here is in for a surprise. His associates said last week that even his agreement with George Schultz about the auspices of the two superpowers for the peace process is no longer relevant. After all, King Husayn rejected the offer, and the government peace plan came to life after that; and it does not mention auspices at all.

The prime minister does not ignore the trends set forth by the U.S. Administration, nor does he play down the lessons the U.S. administration is learning from its diplomatic activities in the Gulf. Baker, who last week agreed with Levi about the need to advance the government peace initiative, is also in opposition to the White House and the Pentagon which favor a military confrontation in the Gulf. If Iraq is driven out of Kuwait without bloodshed, Baker is telling Bush, the United States could use the diplomatic momentum in other regions as well, with the help of the USSR and the UN Security Council. The military option is preferable to Shamir from this point of view as well. It would eliminate the precedent.

The peace initiative that was forced on Shamir is now his lifesaver against the internationalization tendencies of the administration. Last week Levi could afford being generous about the Palestinian delegation because the administration no longer has a Palestinian "partner" with which it could conclude things. How many hands can today be raised in Congress in support of renewing the dialogue with the PLO?

Shamir hopes to use the present interim period to obtain U.S. military aid and increased economic aid for aliyah absorption. He believes that the Jewish nation has also not yet sufficiently understood the significance of this moment. Israel must now reestablish its status in U.S. public opinion, thus recreating that buffer against the administration which, Shamir is convinced, would soon resume its bad ways.

According to the prime minister's scenario, the obstacle now facing us is the issue of aliyah. According to internal government evaluations, the State of Israel could not withstand the economic burden of absorbing hundreds of thousands of USSR Jews, even if it had a more brilliant finance minister who would come up with a brilliant economic plan.

By now it is a tiresome prospect to foretell Shamir's "moments of truth" that never come. It is possible, however, that last week he himself provided that definition of the dilemma that would eventually determine his steadfastness on the issue of Greater Israel. The billions needed for immigrant absorption would not be obtained without paying a political price. And it was the prime minister who last week stipulated that aliyah is above, way above, the political process.

Shamir 'Convinced' U.S. Can Solve Gulf Crisis

TA0709112490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel is convinced the United States will be able to solve the Gulf crisis in one way or another. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports that the prime minister was addressing a forum of heads of the U.S. Anti-Defamation League. The guests replied that the Gulf crisis has underscored the unity of the Jewish community in the United States and its support for Israel.

Sharon Leaves for Moscow; Trip Purpose Unknown

TA0709105290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Construction and Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon left for Paris en route to Moscow this morning. The visit has been kept secret until now.

[In a related report in Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on page A1 on 7 September, Arye Lavi writes that "the purpose of Minister Sharon's visit is unknown. It is believed that he intends to probe the possibility of purchasing houses for immigrants in the Soviet Union."]

Nuclear Cooperation Accord Signed With Europe

TA0909122190 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 90 p 8

[Report by Judy Siegel]

[Text] An agreement for scientific cooperation between Israel and Cern, the Western European center for nuclear research, was signed late last night at the Plaza Hotel in Jerusalem.

Science and Technology Minister Yuval Ne'eman signed the accord along with Cern director Prof. Carlo Rubier, a Nobel Prize laureate in physics who was in Israel for a 24-hour visit. Cern, with the world's largest nuclear accelerator and other facilities in France and Geneva, is the biggest center for peaceful nuclear research in the world.

Ne'eman, himself a world-renowned nuclear physicist, said that Israeli scientists have until now contributed significantly towards better theoretical understanding of physics. The cooperation agreement with Cern, he said, would allow Israelis to take part in experiments at the Cern accelerator and allow them to contribute even more. He added that he expects the accord would "institutionalize Israeli scientific research and development" within Cern and lead to the purchase of Israeli industrial products by the nuclear research center.

SHAS Will Not Quit Cabinet Over Der'i Issue

TA0909200390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] does not intend to leave the coalition in spite of today's dramatic developments in the investigation of Interior Minister Arye Der'i. This was made clear by Communications Minister Refa'el Pinhasi as he left the cabinet meeting. This morning the police arrested six close aides of Der'i—virtually his entire bureau—at the Interior Ministry. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] The police arrived this morning at the homes of David Milgrom, Tzvi Jacobson, Yosi (Schwinger), Yomtov Rubin, Avner Kohen, and David Yifrah, searched their homes, and arrested them. Jacobson and (Schwinger) have been close aides of Arye Der'i since the beginning of his political career. Jacobson is also the spokesman of the SHAS Knesset caucus. He is being questioned about illegal perks, or benefits, allegedly given or received at the Interior Ministry, and possibly about illegal wiretaps. David Milgrom—a very senior adviser at the ministry—is being questioned about the main charge against Minister Der'i: illegal transfer of funds to institutions associated with the SHAS party.

All six of the detainees were released on the completion of their interrogation.

Minister Der'i's bureau chief, Yafa Kohen, was also summoned for questioning on Friday [7 September], and she reported to the Tel Aviv police station today. Later she said she had been questioned about the conduct at the minister's bureau and the investigators had been fair and correct in their behavior. She was not arrested. Yafa Kohen is the daughter of the former chief rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef, the founder of SHAS. She said Rabbi Yosef asked her about the investigation and gave her his blessing.

The arrest of the six is a sure sign that the police are determined to bring the Der'i case to a conclusion regardless of the other issues which have arisen during the investigation, for example allegations against the inspector general of the police, who was accused by a SHAS cabinet minister of collusion with a journalist over the Der'i investigation. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 9 September adds that "staff members of the interior minister's bureau regard the detention of the six today as an attempt by the police to use what they called psychological warfare against Minister Arye Der'i. SHAS is in an uproar, and central party figures said this evening that they are still ready to wait and observe the developments in the police investigation."]

Prime Minister's Office Affirms Bid To Ban Book

TA1009063590 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 90 p 10

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv—The Prime Minister's Office yesterday confirmed that Israel is trying to prevent a former Mosad employee, Victor Ostrovsky, from publishing a damning book about Israel's foreign intelligence service. [passage omitted]

Official sources declined to comment on the "facts" presented in the book. [passage omitted]

[In a related report, Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 0500 GMT on 10 September adds: "Sources in Jerusalem have told Voice of Israel's defense correspondent that Victor Ostrovsky...was dismissed from the service as unsuitable. The sources said Israel has asked for a court injunction in Canada to prevent the publication of the book not because of its contents, but because Ostrovsky is violating his undertaking to not disclose state secrets."]

Official on Professional Breakdown of Immigrants

TA0709161690 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Uri Gordon, the head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, said that employment and not housing constitutes the major problem in absorbing Soviet immigrants. Our reporter Avraham Ben-Melekh reported that Mr. Gordon today published statistics on the professions held by the Soviet immigrants. The data showed that 39 percent of Soviet immigrants are academics with a scientific background as compared with less than 9 percent of Israelis. The percentage of professionals among the immigrants is also higher than in Israeli society as a whole: 34 percent as compared to 16 percent of long-time Israelis.

Uri Gordon opined that these numbers obligate special efforts to enable the correct utilization of this immigration, and facilitate the absorption of the newcomers in jobs.

Shamir on Immigration, Gulf, U.S. Relations

TA0709150790 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The prime minister said that at least 1 million Jews will immigrate to Israel by the end of the decade, adding that over 20,000 immigrants will be arriving every month in the near future. Speaking at the Tel Aviv Commerce and Industry Club, Prime Minister Shamir asserted that aliyah is Israel's main objective right now and that securing economic growth also has top priority. Shamir said that Foreign Minister David Levi was received with understanding and respect in Washington, not just because of his capabilities and important accomplishments, but also because he was not preceded by other visitors to the United States bearing strange advice.

Our party affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz pointed out that Mr. Shamir was referring by implication to his erstwhile partners in the unity government. The prime minister noted that they had sullied relations with the United States, toppled the government, and caused an atmosphere of despondency.

Addressing the Gulf crisis, Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel is involved but has not intervened. He said that we are doing all that is necessary and are indeed confronted with danger, however, the Israeli people know that the defense establishment is devoted to its safety. Our enemies are also aware that any aggression from their side may cause them the most terrible calamities. [passage omitted]

IDF Authorized Supplementary Budget for Crisis

TA0909101390 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens have authorized the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] to exceed its original budget by hundreds of millions of shekels to cover additional costs resulting from the Iraqi threat to attack Israel, a senior government official said on Friday. The developments in the Gulf and Iraq's threats have led to more preparations to protect Israel's hinterland.

Antidrug Allocations, Activities Reported

TA0809153890

[Editorial report] A report by Hadar Horesh on page 3 of Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 2 September notes that the "Israel Lottery will earmark 3 million Israeli shekels to establish two drug rehabilitation centers," one in Bet Shemesh and one near Netanya. "Another 2 million shekels will be allocated for the establishment of drug rehabilitation centers in Elat, Beersheba, Qiryat Mal'akhi, Lod, Giv'at Shmu'el, Netanya, and Deir al-Asad." Gid'on Gadot, chairman of Israel Lottery's board of directors, said "this is the first time Israel Lottery has earmarked funds to fight drug abuse."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 3 September in a report by Amir Gilat on page A9 reports that "the Beersheba District Court yesterday imposed a four-year jail sentence on an al-Tayyibah resident who was caught buying some 28 grams of heroin in the Bedouin encampment of Leggiya in the Negev. He was also given a two-year suspended sentence."

Dani Sade reports on page 23 of YEDI'OT AHARONOT on 3 September that "according to police evaluations, some 2.5 tons of heroin was smuggled into Israel from Lebanon in 1989, some of which was meant for other countries. This year, some 250 kg of heroin has been seized. Most of the drugs were captured inside Lebanon."

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew on 4 September in a report by Yo'av Aviv on page 5 notes that "Erez Wishinsky and Yosi Shalom are charged with breaking into a container in Haifa port where 32 kg of heroin were concealed. The two were caught by the police red-handed."

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1400 GMT on 6 September reports that "thousands of shekels worth of heroin was seized this morning in the house of a drug

addict in Ra'anana. The man is suspected of dealing in drugs. He will be brought to court tomorrow to be remanded to custody."

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1800 GMT on 6 September reports that "Shmu'el Ze'ev has been sentenced by the Tel Aviv District Court to eight years in prison for smuggling 4 kg of heroin from Bombay. Ze'ev was born in India and had been employed by Israel Military Industries. He began to operate as a drug courier after he was fired from work. His pregnant wife had also been arrested, but she was released on bail due to her condition. Another 15 people were arrested in connection with this case, including a customs officer and a senior El Al flight attendant."

Update on Incidents in Territories 6 Sep

TA0709112790 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Sep 90 p 20

[Report by Jon Immanuel and Matthew Seriphs]

[Excerpts] A 68-year-old West Bank man, Sami Abdallah-Harishi, was found dead yesterday with multiple stab wounds, apparently killed because he was suspected of selling land to a Jewish settlement.

In Gaza, Border Police opened fire on a group of masked youths painting Fatah slogans in the Zeitun neighborhood, seriously injuring 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Barrawi, 23. Troops arrested the youth, and he was transferred immediately to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. [passage omitted]

Most Gazans observed yesterday's Islamic Jihad strike, although some workers went to their jobs in Israel, Palestinians said. The strike was in sympathy with "the Iraqi people living under military and economic sanctions and siege." It also marked an October 6, 1987 incident when four Islamic Jihad activists were killed, sparking the present uprising, the movement believes.

A military patrol arrested a masked youth in Jabalyah refugee camp who tried to prevent workers from leaving for Israel. The army said a knife and club were found in his possession.

In the West Bank, the observance of this month's Islamic Jihad strike, normally adhered to most strictly in Hebron and Bethlehem, appeared to be more widespread than previously.

Article Considers State of Intifadah

TA0709163390 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 90 p B6

[Analysis by 'Imanu'el Rosen: "On a Slow Burner"]

[Text] It is no longer as young and energetic as it used to be, but it is alive and kicking and conspicuous. One thousand days after its outbreak, it can be said that two of the intifadah's principal features have suffered an obvious sharp decline: violence against IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers and residents of the territories, and international media interest. However, the distance from this point to a statement or declaration announcing the end of this war is still very great.

There are at least two other central factors whose continued existence guarantees the survival of the intifadah, albeit one with a somewhat belabored and slow pulse:

—The motivation of the uprising leadership and of the hard core, which still numbers thousands of territories residents, to sustain a popular uprising; to shake free of the military government in the territories; to identify openly with the PLO leadership which ostensibly supports and directs the struggle from the outside; and to continue the almost daily assassinations of suspected collaborators.

—The fact that the IDF still maintains large numbers of forces in the territories, including many reservists, a wide-ranging infrastructure, and numerous headquarters. The intifadah still costs the IDF about 1.5 million shekels a day, while two generals—the Central and Southern Commands commanders—still devote most of their time to this so-called marginal front.

Thus, the intifadah has not ended. It is alive and kicking, but it is now burning on a slow fire. This is a fluid situation likely to change at any moment. Various developments in the Gulf or, alternatively, a local incident here in Israel, are likely to awaken the slumbering rebels.

Still, there is no doubt that compliments for the IDF and the general security services are in order after the 1,000 days. These two elements were tasked with reducing the scope of violence in the territories and with preventing hostile terrorist activities there; in both these spheres, the picture is quite encouraging.

The mass demonstrations have disappeared almost completely; violence has dropped to the minimum which had been deemed normal even in pre-intifadah days; the Molotov-cocktail-throwing phenomenon has greatly abated; although the problem of stone throwing has not been solved yet, the IDF has been considerably successful in putting a halt to this practice on the main traffic axes along which civilian traffic moves in the West Bank; as a result of all these, a drastic drop was registered in the number of fatalities and casualties from our troops' gunfire. In the West Bank, four Arabs were killed in July and August, while the Gaza Strip has marked three and a half months without a single fatality.

The striking drop in the number of casualties is the result of restraint on the part of our troops—an approach which was introduced upon the explicit orders of the command commanders—as well as the improved and upgraded methods of sophisticated local warfare which does not require the use of firearms.

The use of plastic bullets, which proved to be lethal in many cases, has become very scarce. At the same time, the IDF is introducing alternative means: "soft" rubber

bullets and sand bullets, which can be fired from a very short distance without killing and even without inflicting serious injury. The rules of engagement have been made stricter and more specific.

If proof of the IDF's current sensible approach to the intifadah were needed, it would have been found after the murder of seven Arabs in Rishon Leziyyon. What should have rekindled the intifadah, boiled down to two days of rioting which quickly abated. The man who should receive the credit for this is Major General Matan Vilna'i, the Southern Command commander, who requested and received unprecedented troop reinforcements in the Gaza Strip on that same day, and who at the same time issued much stricter opening fire regulations, declaring that only an officer holding the rank of brigade company could authorize the use of plastic and rubber bullets. These stringent regulations have been eased somewhat since, but shooting is still almost totally forbidden in the Gaza Strip, and the army refrains from coming into contact with the local population inside the narrow alleys and refugee camps.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens has also received many compliments, who instead of "liquidating" the intifadah, as advocated by elements within his party, has instituted a policy of restraint and limited the use of live weapons and friction with the local populace, while at the same time stressing the protection of Jewish residents in the territories by greatly increasing the number of troops on the West Bank traffic axes and establishing a civil guard inside the Jewish settlements. Despite the IDF fears that the reinforcing of traffic axes with regular IDF troops would harm training schedules and exercises, the defense minister has not overstepped the line; the scope of reinforcement has remained at an acceptable level and is exploited to the full in order to set up dozens of encampments and lookout posts along the main roads, which have become quiet and almost totally safe. Even the settlers admit this today.

Beneath the surface, the IDF and the Shin Bet have achieved success in confronting the "hardcore activists" and terrorist elements in the territories. The Shin Bet has recovered from its surprise of 9 December 1987 and has now spread a massive and effective network which reaches every nook and cranny in the territories, while the IDF—through a specially designated unit—has managed to carry out pinpoint strikes against the important targets, without wasting time over everyone else.

Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the damages to the IDF: the wear and tear, the price, the continuous dealing with nonmilitary issues, the brutalization whose echoes can be heard in the military courts. However, this week, 1,000 days after the outbreak of the intifadah, a senior IDF source said: "We have matured, and we have learned. As far as we are concerned, the situation can stay as it is today. Speaking in a fundamental sense, beyond several minor modifications, we cannot do much more than we already have through military means."

IDF To Release Arab Minors in West Bank, Gaza

TA0909122590 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Avi Bnayahu]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has ordered the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] to prepare for the speedy release of all detained Palestinian minors in IDF lockups on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 'AL HAMISHMAR has learned.

The Military Advocate General has already worked out a plan to permit the release of dozens of minors within a very short period of time.

The IDF currently has in its lockups 125 minors between the ages of 14 and 16. They are serving sentences mainly for stone throwing, and are being kept in Megiddo, al-Zahariyah, al-Fari'ah, and on the Gaza beach front.

Senior Army sources said that all the minors detained would soon be released on bail and that the military courts would try to speed up proceedings. Minors charged with hurling firebombs will continue to serve their sentences, but that involves very few people. Military sources said that the move is a humane gesture by Defense Minister Arens and expressed the hope that the uprising leadership would appreciate it and would no longer involve children in disturbances. [passage omitted]

Senior IDF sources said that Arens has not approved the demolition of houses in the territories, a method used up to recently. They said instructions are to board up houses when the occupants are charged with hurling blocks and with attempts to harm soldiers, and that the demolition of houses would only be approved if it was proved that the owner had "blood on his hands."

Also on the territories: The IDF recently ordered several roads to be closed to private vehicles after dark, since there were several incidents of firebombs being hurled on them. These roads mainly lead to settlements, to which there is alternate access which is better safeguarded by the security forces.

No August Gaza Deaths; One Dies in West Bank

TA0509150290 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Sep 90 p 10

[Report by Jon Immanuel]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In August, for the third month running, there were no deaths in Gaza through IDF [Israel Defense Forces] action, the Betzelem human rights information center reported. In the West Bank during the last month, one man was killed by a soldier who is currently under investigation for violating standing orders on opening fire.

However, 26 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians during July and August, according to Associated Press figures.

Mahdi 'Abd-al-Hadi, director of the Palestinian Academic Society of International Affairs, says the low casualty figures at the hands of the IDF may indicate less frequent clashes. However, they do not indicate that people have tired of the intifada, he said.

"In the first two years, tire burning, stone-throwing and closing shops were tools of the intifada to show the Israeli authorities that they cannot have complete control," 'Abd-al-Hadi said. Today, the intifada was institutionalized and geared toward building Palestinian autonomous institutions.

The institutionalization of the intifada, he continued, has touched Israelis too, who now know exactly where the Green Line is and don't cross it unless they have to.

Palestinian support for Iraq in the Gulf crisis can also be interpreted as an aspect of the intifada, said 'Abd-al-Hadi. By supporting Iraq, Palestinians clearly separate their political agenda from that of Israel.

It is in this light that the continued killing of people alleged to be informers is justified by Palestinians, he said. People who cooperate with Israel have to be cut down because they threaten to repair the ties which the intifada was meant to sever. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English in another report by Jon Immanuel and Matthew Seriphs, also on page 10, reports, "Masked youths killed a young woman from al-Yibna refugee camp in Rafah on Monday, 3 September, night and dumped her body outside her parents' house, Palestinians in Gaza said yesterday.

[According to police reports, eight masked youths came to the home of 'Atif Barhum, 18, on Monday evening and took her to an adjacent orchard where they killed her.

[The motive for the killing was still unclear, but police opened an investigation and said the woman could have been murdered as an informer or for prostitution. The woman's family took her body away for burial.

[Local sources reported late yesterday evening that in Kafr Ya'bad, near Janin, IDF troops shot a 16-year-old resident in the head at close range from a military vehicle. However, other sources said the boy, Qusayr Hamarni, fell from a roof while being pursued by soldiers and it was not clear whether he had been shot first.

[Before villagers could reach him, Hamarni was reportedly taken away for treatment at the IDF post in the village. After 90 minutes he was collected by an ambulance and apparently transferred to a hospital. However, Janin Hospital, which is the closest to Ya'bad, said he had not been brought there.

[The IDF said it could not comment on the incident."]

Terror Squads Uncovered in West Bank; 90 Arrested

TA0609185990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The Shin Bet and the Israeli Army have uncovered two terror squads in Judaea and Samaria: one of the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] in Hebron; and the other of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], which operated all over the area. Over 90 suspects have already been arrested.

Our reporter Arye Gus reports that the Hamas squad in Hebron is charged with attacking civilian and military vehicles with bottles of acid and firebombs, which in one case resulted in slight injuries to two soldiers. The members of the group were found in the possession of over 10 weapons and homemade explosives.

Several serious attacks are being attributed to the DFLP squad, including the throwing of grenades at a group of Israeli boys in Jericho and at a Border Police patrol in Jerusalem. Some 30 people were wounded in those attacks.

Policeman Injured by Small Bomb in Jerusalem

TA0709083190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] A small explosive devise went off in the parking lot of Jerusalem's Dung Gate this morning. A border policeman was slightly injured in the shoulder; he was transferred to Hadassah-Mount Scopus Hospital.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that police are combing the area.

Suspected Collaborator Killed; Another Injured

TA0909123690 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 90 p 8

[Report by Matthew Seriphs and Jon Immanuel]

[Text] A man accused of cooperating with Israeli authorities was shot and killed Friday [7 September] evening in the Gaza Strip. Fahmi Abu- Libda, 34, of al-Mughazi refugee camp died from a head wound in al-Nasir Hospital in Khan Yunus, a police spokesman said.

A different group apparently shot and seriously wounded Salman Khah, 35, a suspected drug dealer, from a village near Khan Yunus on Friday night, Palestinians said. Police confirmed this.

The Islamic Jihad distributed a leaflet in Gaza mosques on Friday, calling on Iraq's Saddam Husayn to bring down Arab regimes which "collaborate" with the U.S. "If Saddam does not achieve this, then his invasion of Kuwait will be considered expansionist," Palestinians quoted the leaflet as saying. It called on Iraq to allow "a million Moslems from Iran and Iraq to liberate Jerusalem from the Jews."

Palestinian journalists said the Civil Administration distributed a leaflet to Gaza schoolchildren last Tuesday, saying that the army would not provoke them by patrolling near schools.

Yesterday, clashes broke out in al-Burayj refugee camp. Local sources said a 13-year-old was shot in the leg by soldiers.

In the West Bank, one man was slightly injured yesterday when the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] dispersed about 300 demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullet in the Nabulus casbah after they hoisted signs and shouted slogans supporting Saddam Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

Smaller demonstrations were reported during the weekend in Ramallah, Tulkarm, Tulkarm refugee camp and al-Duhayshah camp near Bethlehem.

One 10-year-old girl was reported grazed in the head by a rubber bullet in al-Duhayshah Friday evening, but was released from hospital yesterday morning.

In Hebron doctors held their third meeting with local residents during the week to outline precautions they would take against chemical warfare, and to distribute explanatory pamphlets.

In Janin, local sources claimed that on Friday morning a local resident was ordered by soldiers to clean off an Israeli flag drawn on Abu-Bakr Street for cars to drive over.

Two reservists were jailed last week for refusing to serve in the West Bank or Gaza Strip. Sgt. Dubi Sha'un, editor of the United Kibbutz movement magazine SDEMOT, was sentenced, for the second time, to 35 days in prison for refusing to serve in Rafah.

Lt. Ya'ir Nevo', of Kibbutz Yad Mordekhay, received 35 days in prison for refusing to serve in Gaza, becoming the 123rd soldiers sentenced for refusing to serve in the administered territories since the beginning of the intifada, a spokesman for Yesh Gvul said yesterday.

A general strike has been called by the United Leadership and Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] in the West Bank and Gaza Strip today to mark the 33th month since the intifada.

Police Defuse Bomb in Gas Delivery Truck

TA1009062790 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] An explosive charge placed in a cooking gas delivery truck was found in Qiryat Arye, Petah Tiqva's industrial zone. The police bomb squad experts are now defusing the charge, which was found by the truck driver.

Our reporter Yafa Glick reports that the Sharon District Police believe the bomb had been set to explode when the truck delivered gas containers to the city's neighborhoods.

Border Policeman 'Slightly Injured' by Bomb

TA0509120590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] A Border Police bomb disposal expert was slightly injured when a bomb charge went off near the village of Ikhza'a in the Gaza Strip.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a bomb was discovered in the vicinity of the village this morning and was safely detonated by a bomb disposal expert. Searches later conducted by soldiers led to the discovery of a second bomb, which exploded before being neutralized and slightly injured the border policeman. He received medical treatment at the scene.

The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] imposed a curfew on the village for several hours to search for the perpetrators.

Prince Hasan Discusses Gulf Crisis

JN0909190490 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1718 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Report on British "TV-AM" interview with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan by journalist David Frost conducted between London and Amman via satellite, date not given, recorded—in English with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Announcer] British journalist David Frost began his interview with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan by briefing his highness on a statement made by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher in which she said that the Iraqi policy poses a danger to the neighboring countries, including Jordan. Mr. Frost asked His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan to comment on Mrs. Thatcher's statement. The crown prince said:

[Hasan] I react by saying, Sir, that I heard that same voice of Mrs. Thatcher over the telephone of my home where my brother his majesty the king was dining during those days of the Falklands crisis, when she called on Jordan to stand on the point of principle in voting with Britain against the acquisition of territory by war, and for self-determination. We have been against the acquisition of territory by war on principle and for self-determination since the inception of the Palestinian problem, and I would like to say that it is because we are standing on principle and not because we are looking at the smaller things, if I understood correctly, that we have been given such a rough ride and have been so misrepresented for the last four weeks. As far as the Falklands was concerned, I did mention to Mrs. Thatcher some weeks after the crisis the question raised by an Arab writer: Why did the sheep bells of the Falklands ring louder than the church bells of Jerusalem? So, I would like to say that there is a great deal of ideological and principled content in what Jordan has done. In fact, it is all principled. And I think that as far as this crisis is concerned, it is very clear that we have said no to annexation of Kuwait because we have to say no to the annexation of Kuwait; otherwise we would accept, God forbid, the annexation of Jerusalem. So, this is very, very clear in our minds, and I hope it is clear in the British Government's mind.

[Frost] And you don't feel that those editorials that say that Jordan has been sitting on the fence are accurate?

[Hasan] I think that if the accuracy in those editorials had started with the first week where there was a virtual blackout on Jordan's position, that is to say, when his majesty was striving within the first seventy-two hours for an Arab solution, as it was then called, of the crisis, that is to say, a minisummit in Jeddah, the commitment by the Iraqis to withdraw, even the possibility of the participation at that time... [changes thought] and this is within seventy-two hours of the Iraqi action in Kuwait—everything was negotiable. However, that Arab solution was easily stymied, blocked by the condemnation roundly by countries of the Arab League meeting in Cairo, and then followed by the Security Council condemnation. So, there was no possibility of saying to the Iraqis, we can pursue a political solution, because already the war machine had been so well accelerated in its efforts to position itself on the ground in Saudi Arabia.

[Frost] And really the hopes now on an Arab solution are dead, aren't they?

[Hasan] The Arab content of an international solution is there clearly, in black and white, in Article 4 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 660; Mrs. Thatcher, the world community adhere to these principles, as indeed does my country. But I would like to make it very clear indeed that what came out from your interview with Mrs. Thatcher, and indeed, in our discussions subsequently is that there is very unclear patch of territory ahead of us; and that is, if it is the international position to secure withdrawal, what next? Is the intention to—in this instance—forbid Iraq the fruits of its action, or is it to punish Iraq, and is it a personalized attack against the leadership of Iraq? And that is what we find rather some difficulty, I would say, in understanding. And I think that you, David, also found some difficulty in understanding it when Mrs. Thatcher put it [word indistinct] maybe so presumptuous.

[Frost] No, well, we pressed that point several times, and as you say, she did not say it was our purpose to overthrow Saddam Husayn. She stopped short of that. And obviously you and the king don't think it should be our purpose to overthrow Saddam Husayn. You must have met him on a few occasions. I mean, you talk of a political solution, is he the sort, I mean what sort of a man is he? I mean we read he is another Hitler or another Saladin? I mean, is he the sort of man you can trust?

[Hasan] I would like to say that the synonymizing of the name of a head of a state with Hitler, or the word Arab with terrorist, or the word Muslim with fundamentalist is the type of stereotypes that the media unfortunately live by. The point is here not whether we are enamored of the person of this leader in the Arab world or that leader in the Western world. We are looking at the problem from within the region and Mrs. Thatcher is looking at the problem from outside the region inward. And I would like...

[Frost, interrupting] Yes, but the problem is, is he, I mean I can't say how negotiations would work, and we'll come on to that, but the essence of negotiations is as you're dealing with someone you can trust. Is Saddam Husayn a man you trust?

[Hasan] I think that for purposes of this potential movement of political settlement, and God knows we hope that that possibility still exists—otherwise, we might as well not be having this interview and sit back and enjoy what would be a ghastly war, if I may put it so cynically. The point is very clearly that if the possibility of a political settlement exists, then the messages that have been sent from Baghdad openly and privately to many

governments should not continue to be ignored. Trust is a two-way street, and if I were sitting in Baghdad today, and were asked to withdraw from Kuwait, I would have a right to ask what guarantees of further aggression would I have; what guarantees of nonaggression by the massive international buildup south of Kuwait would I have in that event. You see, every decade has produced a crisis. President Nasir in the fifties, Ayatollah Khomeyni in the seventies, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the Gulf of Surt, and now the question of Iraq. Are we to believe in this region that we are simply incapable of shouldering regional responsibilities for security? Can there not be a conflict-free zone in the Gulf without a praetorian guard there to guard the oil for the world, as it appears to us today?

[Frost] But I mean, if we had negotiations, which, I mean, seem unlikely with Saddam Husayn, and if he said: I will withdraw from Kuwait and I will not go back, well, he told President Mubarak of Egypt that he was not going to invade in the first place. How can you trust him? I don't understand. Could you explain that?

[Hasan] Well, I would like to refer to what had been described in the media as the first lie, and that is the statement that Iraq would not attack Kuwait. We have a problem of idiom and of language here, I believe David, and I think that the Iraqi position could well have been—and it was certainly not communicated to us—could well have been: We will not resort to force until we have exhausted negotiations. I don't want to go into history, but this issue has been in the making for several months, if not years. And while we have the greatest respect for our Arab brethren, and indeed for our brethren in the Gulf, I think it was very clear with the Iranian foreign minister playing the Iranian card and visiting Kuwait in July, among other things, the position of the Iraqis restated many times that the crisis was tantamount to war through other means—and that means economic means—the presence of a very strong army, and the weakened economy, the recipe for explosion was there. So, to base all of this delusion in Saddam Husayn on one reported communication between himself and another Arab leader, I think is as much history as the criticism leveled at us for having attempted to work out an Arab solution in those few days at the beginning of the crisis. No one was really interested, I think, basically what it boils down to, in what Saddam Husayn said. Everyone was terribly interested in what he did, and in what openings it gave to enter militarily into the Gulf, and to internationalize what is obviously, with the all-important presence of oil and the sale of weapons to military industry, a very important international issue.

[Frost] But how can negotiations succeed, leaving aside that credibility gap—which I think is much more important than you do. How is there any possibility that Saddam Husayn would withdraw from Kuwait without demanding the sort of face-saving concessions that we now know that the international community could never give without making a nonsense of international law?

[Hasan] Well, I think—to go back to credibility—I do think that credibility is important. I would just like to ask that during the years of the Cold War, how much trust did the Western countries have in their opposite numbers in the East? As I said, it is not a question of egos and of charming one another, but it is a question of arriving at the solution on the ground, and there I would like to say very clearly, as I think was mentioned in the interview with Mrs Thatcher, that the achievement of 598, that is, the Iranian-Iraqi peace agreement in the making, is denigrated by some as having been a sellout to the Iranians. However, in this region it is seen by others as a shoring-up of a longstanding confrontation between two Muslim countries, which is rather cynically exploited by many in the world; that war cost over a trillion dollars and resulted in the death and maiming of up to a million people. And we feel, effectively, that this gesture could certainly be directed to an Arab country closer or an Arab community closer to Saddam Husayn as an Arab than possibly it would have been in the Iranian case. However, one thing is very clear, and I would like to make the point again, that if withdrawal is envisaged, what guarantees of nonaggression are there; what guarantees are there that this massive troop buildup, which effectively knows no time limit, as we have heard in the earlier interview, it does not mean a presence and particularly a Western presence in the southern Gulf. Does that mean that we are going to find out of Helsinki a corresponding improvement of Soviet relations with the northern Gulf, that is to say Kuwait and Iran? Are lines going to be drawn in the Middle East and in the Gulf in particular? Do we see a new Gulf war? What face-saving arrangements? I would say very clearly that that is the role for quiet, undramatic diplomacy. But for the moment, everything is up-front and everything is war-oriented.

[Frost] When you say undramatic diplomacy, therefore, when you read, for instance, that Saddam this week called for a holy war because the Americans were defiling the sacred places of Saudi Arabia; called for the overthrow of King Fahd and President Mubarak as traitors and corrupt. You must read that sort of stuff and think: that's rubbish.

[Hasan] Well, all of this rhetoric, all of this adjectival characterization, all this personalization, whether Hitler and repulsive filth, as you reported Mrs. Thatchter saying, although she didn't recognize the statement as directed towards the president of Iraq; all the personalized attacks on leaders in this part of the world are deeply hurtful to us, because, after all, it is we who are being made a mockery in terms of our much-sought-for goal of Arab unity. And it is for us to mend our wounds, and this is why we would like to keep this particular aspect within an Arab context. You may call that rubbish, but we are the people who have to live with this legacy and hand on this responsility to future generations. However...

[Frost, interrupting] Thank you very much indeed, Crown Prince Hasan.

Students Form Brigade To Hit U.S. Interests

JN0909165590 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
9 Sep 90 p 12

[Excerpts] Amman—Arab youth and student unions have announced the formation of a students combat brigade to strike at imperialist U.S. interests in the Arab territories if the United States carries out any aggression against the Arab nation or fraternal Iraq. They have also declared that scores of organizations and hundreds of thousands of Arabs are ready to volunteer in this brigade.

This emerged during a meeting held yesterday by Arab youth and students unions at Deputy Mansur Sayf-al-Din Murad's office to prepare for the Arab student and youth unions' conference, scheduled to begin tomorrow at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman at the initiative of the General Union of Palestinian Students in coordination with the Jordanian Democratic Youth Union and the preparatory committee for the National Union of Jordanian Youth. The conference will be attended by the Arab Maghreb Youth Union, the General Union of Tunisian Students, the General Union of Sudanese Students, the Arab Students Union, the General Secretariat of the Great Libyan Jamahiriyah Students, and the Sudanese Students and Youth League.

Ibrahim al-Khurayshah, deputy president of the General Union of Palestinian Students, has said that youth and student delegations will go to Baghdad tomorrow, Monday, to express our solidarity with and support for the Iraqi people against the savage U.S. imperialism. He pointed out that medical aid, foodstuffs, and other material assistance will be given to the fraternal Iraqi people in the name of Arab youth and students. [passage omitted]

The Jordanian Democratic Youth Union and the National Union of Iraqi Youth and Students have issued a joint statement on the current conditions in the Gulf in which they condemned and denounced the intervention by the United States and the Western countries in Arab internal affairs and called for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region. They also voiced their full support to the Iraqi people and readiness to defend Iraq in case it is subjected to any U.S. or Zionist threat or aggression.

The statement also called for lifting the economic blockade imposed on Iraq. The two unions also denounced and condemned the subversive role played by some Arab rulers, who receive their commissions in dollars to respond to and execute the United States' desires. The two unions also valued President Saddam Husayn's valiant stands in confronting the imperialist challenges and the U.S. and Zionist conspiracy with all determination and steadfastness. The statement also denounced and condemned the suspect call made by the imperialist and U.S. circles to reestablish military pacts in the Arab region.

Helsinki Summit 'Opens the Door' to Arab Solution

JN1009110090 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
10 Sep 90 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "Helsinki Tips the Balance in Favor of the Diplomatic Solution"]

[Text] Having concluded the Helsinki summit yesterday with an agreement to give the political solution a chance and with a commitment to refer to the United Nations for any additional steps toward the volatile situation in the Gulf, it seems that Presidents Bush and Gorbachev have lent a deaf ear to the persistent calls for launching a war, exploding the situation, and excluding the political option to resolve the current crisis in the Gulf. This conclusion is a defeat for all those who have been continuously beating the drums of war over the past five weeks, be they in London, Tel Aviv, or even in some Arab capitals, who recently began to talk about being impatient with the continuation of the diplomatic process and to publicly call for the destruction of the Iraqi military capabilities.

While inclined to believe that the Soviet Union has succeeded in curbing the U.S. war trend and managed to control any possible move by Washington through the assertion that the UN Security Council should be referred to, we hope that the Soviet Union will launch an active and effective diplomatic move. Hopefully, it will eventually be able to raise its proposal for an international conference to discuss all Middle East issues and set the necessary mechanism for such a conference.

Tipping the balance in favor of the diplomatic option after the Helsinki summit opens the door wide for the resumption of active moves in order to crystallize the required Arab solution to the crisis, especially since there is an increasing international response to such a solution. If the Arabs agree unanimously about it, they would be pulling the carpet from under the feet of foreign intervention and they would be able to settle their problems by themselves based on the spirit of pan-Arab brotherhood and on a basis of Arab traditions which call for tolerance, justice, and mutual respect.

While viewing the results of the Helsinki summit as the initial sign of a possible state of relaxation in this grave crisis and the hoped-for beginning of a stage of political realism on both regional and international levels, we reiterate the call for swift action to crystallize the formula of the aspired Arab solution, given that such a solution is the only means capable of finding a peaceful, negotiatory solution to a purely Arab crisis, despite all the current various and large-scale foreign interventions.

Iraqi Plane Carrying Americans Arrives in Amman

JN0709192590 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1009 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] An Iraqi airliner carrying 166 American women and children arrived in Amman from Baghdad this afternoon. Airport sources in Baghdad said that the Iraqi

Airways Boeing 707, chartered by the United States, had brought the Americans from Kuwait earlier today.

The U.S. State Department told Americans in Kuwait in a radio message that it hoped to organize an airlift of women and children via Baghdad to Jordan.

U.S. Women, Children Fly Home

JN0909052290 Amman Domestic Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] More than 300 American women and children evacuated from Kuwait left Amman for home today. Airport officials said a North West Airlines Boeing 747 collected the evacuees in Amman and was due to refuel in Frankfurt before flying onto Charleston, South Carolina. The 316 Americans, most of them women and children, were evacuated via Baghdad yesterday on the first two U.S. flights out of Kuwait since the Gulf crisis began.

Meanwhile, Britain hopes that up to 250 more of its women and children will be evacuated from Baghdad today. British embassy staff in Baghdad were seeking exit visas for the group as details of their airlift were being financed. A Foreign Office spokesman said they could be flown directly to London on an Iraqi airliner.

EEC Official Details Financial Relief Plan

JN0709102590 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Sep 90 pp 16, 11

[Excerpt] Amman—PETRA—Christian Valkovsky [name as published], representative of the EEC in Jordan, has declared that the EEC states decided on 5 September to extend financial aid to Jordan worth 22.4 million European units of account, equivalent to $29 million, as relief aid for the evacuees who came to Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait.

Valkovsky said the EEC states have also decided to disburse urgent additional aid to Jordan worth 15 million European units of account, equivalent to $19.5 million, for the same purpose. He indicated that the EEC will charter a plane from the International Red Cross to transport medical supplies for the evacuees in Jordan.

He said the EEC aid will be extended to official quarters in Jordan and the international organizations operating in Jordan so they may supervise its distribution among the evacuees. [passage omitted]

UN Refugee Agency Views Situation at Border

AU0809203190 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Geneva, Sept 8 (AFP)—Conditions for refugees at the Iraq-Jordan border are improving, but still precarious, the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) said here Saturday. Without giving precise figures, UNDRO said since September 6 the number of refugees leaving Jordan for the first time surpassed the number of arrivals. The situation has improved at the border, but UNDRO said 16,000 refugees are without proper shelter or sanitary conditions at the Shalan I transit centre, which now harbours 40,000 refugees.

UNDRO said cash donations to help refugees remained a priority, while planes and boats were also needed. Tents, blankets, mattresses, food, cooking equipment and medical supplies are all in short supply, the communique said. Japan has donated 12 million dollars to help repatriate refugees from Iraq and Kuwait, while the European Community has donated an estimated to be worth 60 million dollars, UNDRO said.

Jumbo Jet Arrives With Food

JN0809165190 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] A jumbo jet arrived in Amman today carrying foodstuffs to be distributed to the evacuees residing in Jordan, who are suffering from a serious shortage of foodstuffs and drinking water.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA] today called for extending more financial aid and for urgently securing transport planes to transport tens of thousands of Asian evacuees who are residing in Jordanian desert areas, waiting to return to their countries. UNRWA stressed the need to double the number of flights from Amman so as to be able to evacuate the increasing number of evacuees.

UNRWA sources in Amman said that approximately 800 people need medical treatment daily, and that they are living in the camps Sha'lan-1 and Sha'lan-2, which have been set up near al-Ruwayshid.

Two Planeloads of Food Aid Arrive

JN0909150190 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Two planeloads of food assistance have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport. Details in the following report with Sawsan Mubayyidin:

[Begin Mubayyidin recording] To help Jordan fulfill its humanitarian role toward hundreds of thousands who have been stranded here, a Russian Antonov plane arrived from (Dacca) in Pakistan with 100 tons of rice in 1,320 sacks. A short while ago, another Antonov arrived with a 115-ton cargo from the UN Development Program comprised of 10,530 cartons of canned food. The goods were delivered to representatives of the Ministries of Health, Interior, and Supply, and the Public Security and the Audit Department, prior to their dispatch to the evacuees. [end recording]

No Cholera Cases Reported

JN0809160390 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Amman, 8 Sep (PETRA)—Dr. Muhammad Siyaj, officer in charge of the Jordanian Red Crescent medical

team operating in the al-Ruwayshid area, has said that there have been no cholera cases in any of the relief centers at the Sha'lan-1 and al-Ruwayshid camps.

He told PETRA that the team provides medical services to between 1,500 and 2,000 of the evacuees from Iraq daily. He said the afflictions are mostly headaches, sunstroke, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, asthma, scorpion bites, medium diarrhea, epilepsy, severe cuts, bruises, and arthritis, and various other conditions at the rate of 10 to 15 cases requiring hospitalization—including some childbirths.

Shelters, Caves Being Prepared for Emergencies

JN0809111790 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Amman-AL-DUSTUR—As a precaution against any emergency, the Municipality of Greater Amman has completed the task of preparing and enumerating all shelters and caves within the municipality's boundaries. Fifteen public shelters and 104 caves were found in the area; there are also a number of caves a distance from residential areas.

Municipality sources said work is now under way to clean, fumigate, and paint these shelters and caves, which are also being provided with water, electricity, lavatories, and direction signs to the best of the municipality's ability.

Citizens Asked To Get First Aid Kits

JN0909093690 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] Amman AL-DUSTUR—The information committee of the Civil Defense Department in the Amman municipality has called on all citizens and public and private institutions to obtain first aid kits containing sterilized gauze for cleaning and bandaging wounds, bandages, a box of sticking plasters, cotton wool, alcohol for sterilizing wounds, burn ointment, a box of sodium bicarbonate for treating sunburn and insect bites, triangular and cylindrical bandages, wooden splints, a flashlight, a pair of scissors, a pair of tweezers, and a thermometer.

The committee also called on citizens and institutions to donate in kind and otherwise to the Civil Defense to equip the Civil Defense centers with necessary equipment such as fire-extinguishers, picks, shovels, stretchers, first aid kits, medicines, gauze, and cotton wool.

The information committee had held its third meeting on Thursday chaired by Brigadier General 'Umar Dandis, chief of the capital's Civil Defense Department, with the attendance of the head of education in the Amman first district and a number of the committee's members. The committee reviewed the minutes of previous sessions and heard a brief report on the activities of schools and courses in civil defense and the number of Civil Defense committees that have been formed in the Amman first district.

Saudi Embassy Denies Foreigners Ill-Treated

LD0109210690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Jordan has stressed that all Jordanian and Palestinian citizens working in the kingdom are being treated well. It said that there is no truth in rumors about some of them having been dismissed from their jobs and others deported from the country. This was stated by the consul at the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Jordan, Mansur al-Jabiri, in a statement to the Jordanian AL-DUSTUR today. He said that around 400 visas are granted daily, mostly to Jordanians who are truck owners, visitors, or contracted workers, and that no amendments have been made to the instructions regarding the granting of these visas. He also pointed out that the consulate has granted around 5,000 entry visas to Yemeni citizens who have come to Jordan from Iraq on their way to Yemen. At the end of his statement he said that contacts are currently underway to facilitate the transportation of thousands of Yemenis from Jordan to Yemen.

Convoy of Food, Medicine Leaves for Iraq

JN0909103490 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 90 p 3

[By 'Ali Masarwah, special to the JORDAN TIMES]

[Text] Amman—Twenty 40-tonne trucks carrying milk, medicines and foodstuffs for the children of Iraq were seen off by hundreds of people, most of them women and children, at the Seventh Circle area Saturday afternoon.

The convoy, carrying a total of 320 tonnes of commodities for Iraq, was organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) which had issued a nationwide appeal for the donation of milk for the children of Iraq two weeks ago.

"We have received over JD [Jordanian dinar] 400,000 worth of donations, most of them from poor people, and the efforts are continuing in spite of Jordan's limited capabilities," GUVS chairman, Dr. 'Abdallah al-Khatib, told the JORDAN TIMES.

Describing the nature of the donations as "a token gesture" of solidarity with the Iraqi people, al-Khatib said that "(these donations) carry a clear message to the whole world: to remind the leadership of the international community—namely Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Bush—that the rights of children were declared 40 years ago, and therefore, Jordan will not accept a blockade which could lead to the starvation of more than 9 million Iraqi children.

According to officials from the voluntary societies, a large proportion of the donations were contributed by international organisations, such as the World Church Council. In addition to that, private persons, most of them hardly able to support themselves, had spared no

effort to help the Iraqi people in overcoming the blockade enforced on Iraq by Western forces operating in the Gulf.

"Seeing old men and women sacrificing a substantial part of their meager pensions to support the struggle of the Iraqi people strengthens your belief in the greatness of the Arab Nation," a GUVS official said.

Dr. al-Khatib denied allegations that the current activities of the voluntary unions would deprive needy Jordanians of desperately needed services, saying that the unions' efforts to provide food and other basic commodities for Iraqi children would not collide in any way with the unions' local activities.

The twenty truckloads of goods, described as "a gift from the Jordanian children to the Iraqi children," were presented to representatives of the Iraqi People's Committee in the presence of the wife of the Iraqi Ambassador in Jordan.

Chairman of the Iraqi People's Committee 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Haybati thanked the Jordanian children and people for their efforts, saying that "the generation of Iraqi children now benefitting from Jordanian donations would always be grateful to Jordan for this noble gesture."

Two convoys comprising 40 trucks have already transported 520 tonnes of goods to Iraqi over the past few weeks, and according to al-Khatib, a third convoy could be dispatched during the next week if the pace of the donations continued at the current rate.

Nation Will Not Attend Arab Ministers' Meeting

JN1009100590 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Amman—AL-RA'Y has learned that Jordan will not participate in the emergency Arab foreign ministers' conference to be held in Cairo today.

A responsible Jordanian source has said Jordan's decision not to partipate in this conference stems from Jordan's firm policy not to increase the differences between Arab sides.

European Parliament Delegation Meets Prince Hasan

JN0709193790 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at the Royal Court today the European parliamentarian delegation. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Gulf crisis.

His royal highness expressed the necessity of finding a peaceful settlement to the crisis. Concerning the Jordanian suffering as a result of applying the economic sanctions against Iraq, his royal highness pointed out that the damage includes many sectors and individuals. Prince Hasan said that the United Nations should initiate solutions different from those which may be applied to our country's. His royal highness explained to the European delegation the dimensions and gravity of the problem resulting from the thousands of foreigners arriving in Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait, and stressed the need to find quick solutions to secure transportation for these foreigners to their countries.

Meanwhile, the European Parliament team has rejected the use of force to resolve the Gulf crisis, and said a peaceful solution was still possible. (Roberto Furmigoti), the Parliament's Italian vice president said the unanimous view of his delegation is the rejection of war as a solution of the problem. He told a news conference in Amman that they seek a peaceful solution, and he thinks that a peaceful solution can be found. (Furmigoti) said he believed the UN will soon clarify the definition of the sanctions and prepare a list of products to be allowed into Iraq.

Mr. [name indistinct] told the news conference the UN has no intention of starving people in Iraq and depriving them of essentials; that is not what the UN was created for. The team left for Tunis for talks with President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat, ahead of their Parliament's vote on a motion on the Gulf on Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Says Oil Excluded From Embargo

JN0909143590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, Jordan's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that there will be no solution to the Gulf crisis from any party outside the region. He stressed the need to combine Arab contributions and international support to reach a negotiable solution to this crisis. He told our radio that it has become difficult to impose a solution without coordinating with and supporting the other [Arab] solution. He pointed out that his country aspires for a peaceful solution to the crisis, especially since in its absence, there will be no winners—particularly on the Arab side.

Jordan is viewing with extreme interest the new ideas proposed by Moscow regarding holding an international conference to end the Gulf crisis, al-Qasim added, expressing his country's hope that the states responsible for world peace and security will show interest in the other Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question.

He added that Jordan is abiding by the UN resolution on an embargo against Iraq out of its commitment to implementing all UN Security Council resolutions, beginning with Resolutions No. 242 and 338 calling for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967. However, the Kingdom [of Jordan]

excludes oil from the embargo until it finds an appropriate alternative with the same terms it is getting from Baghdad, al-Qasim stated.

Meanwhile, informed sources said that foodstuffs and medicines are not included in the embargo to which Jordan is committed, similar to the stances of key states in the international community, foremost of which are the PRC and Iran, which have excluded foodstuffs and medicines from the embargo contrary to some Arab states which are calling for a comprehensive boycott on Iraq, including foodstuffs and medicines.

Iraqi Delegation Attends House Session

JN0809141090 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Report by unidentified correspondent on 8 September House of Representatives session chaired by House Speaker Sulayman 'Arar in Amman—recorded]

[Text] At the start of the session Deputy 'Isa al-Rimuni presented several proposals concerning various local, Arab, and international issues for discussion and approval, one of which was sending a cable of thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn for the great efforts he has continued to make since the beginning of the Gulf crisis to remove the specter of war from the region. Another proposal was to send a cable to the U.S. and Soviet presidents to urge them to apply the principles of justice and fairness when dealing with the Gulf crisis. The House also proposed sending messages to United Nations bodies, international relief organizations, and international parliaments requesting immediate aid to Jordan to enable it to overcome the problem of the hundreds of thousands of evacuees streaming into Jordan. It called on Arab and Islamic countries to take a stand against the foreign presence in the Arab territories and praised the Iranian position on this issue.

The House of Representatives approved referring these proposals to the Follow up and Emergency Committee of the parliament to discuss them and make the appropriate relevant decisions.

Several deputies also made some queries and suggestions regarding various local, Arab, and international issues.

After that, the House moved on to resume discussion of the Financial Committee's decision regarding the draft law on organizing foreign investments for 1990, beginning with the fourth article. After a lengthy discussion regarding this article, the House agreed to postpone discussing this draft law because of the currentl circumstances in our Arab region.

House of Representatives Speaker Sulayman 'Arar delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Iraqi popular delegation that attended a part of the session. He said: Allow me on your behalf to welcome the Iraqi popular delegation, which is now present among you, and to repeat before you and in their presence your determination and that of the Jordanian people, who rally around the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, to stand by Iraq and support it with all means at their disposal. The Jordanian people believe very strongly that any aggression on Iraq is an aggression on the whole Arab nation.

He said: The House of Representatives strongly condemns foreign presence on Arab lands, which is considered a provocation to all Arabs and Muslims. It is also considered a flagrant aggression on the Arab land and an invasion meant to rob the resources of this nation and control its resources.

Mr. 'Arar affirmed the need to solve all problems among the Arab countries within the Arab family and without any foreign intervention, whether near or far. The House of Representatives speaker said the House believes that all the resolutions which have been issued, whether international or regional, are a cover for the foreign invasion.

On his part, Mr. 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Hiti, head of the Iraqi delegation, hailed Jordan's stand—king, government, and people—alongside Iraq in its confrontation of the Western onslaught, which targets Iraq's steadfastness and the whole Arab nation. He said: In light of the events witnessed in the Arab arena and the dangerous threat to the Arab nation's security, stability, sovereignty, and dignity, and to the security, stability, and peace of the world, we are witnessing a heightening state in the Jordanian arena which constitutes a firm beginning for the true Arab awakening expressed in the solidarity with our Iraqi people following the American-Zionist-Western invasion.

He added: Allow me to express our great gratitude for your noble Arab stands, which have truly expressed the depth of fraternal relations, the extent of joint understanding, and the deep belief in joint struggle against the forces of colonialism and Zionisim and their ally American imperialism, to attain the noble goals of a dignified, free life for our Arab people.

After that, the House of Representatives speaker decided to suspend the session until a date that will be set later.

Deputy Urges Mubarak Trial for Violating Charter

JN0909151190 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[By Faysal al-Shubul]

[Excerpts] After about 35 days since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, the House of Representatives held an ordinary session to complete its discussion of the topics on the agenda of the extraordinary session. A royal decree postponing this extraordinary term might be issued within the next few days.

The prevailing situation in the region was discussed during yesterday's open ordinary session, although the House has been discussing the crisis since its inception at

closed sessions over the past month. It did so despite the fact that its debates should be confined to the topics listed on the agenda of its extraordinary session.

The deputies reflected the pulse of the Jordanian man on the street when they talked about the situation in the region and Jordan's position on it. Several deputies spoke before the agenda was discussed. [passage omitted]

Dr. Ahmad 'Innab said: In view of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's position on the Gulf crisis and his violation of the Arab Coopertion Council [ACC] Charter, I call for the formation of a committee from jurists and lawyers to try him on the charge of violating the charter. [passage omitted]

Deputy Shaykh 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant, who came in late, said: I suggest that we persistently and urgently call for the establishment of a comprehensive unity of the nine Arab states which stood against the blockade and boycott resolution. He added: It must be a comprehensive unity so that we will become a strong shield against the crusaders' invasion of the holy lands.

House Speaker Sulayman 'Arar adjourned the session for one hour. Later the house held a closed meeting with the government to discuss the latest regional developments.

Libyan Delegation Leaves Amman for Saudi Arabia

JN0709173490 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Libyan Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi and the accompanying delegation left Amman today for Saudi Arabia after a two-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

Pro-Iraq Rally Held in Jubayl Square

NC0709172490 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] A rally to show solidarity with Iraq was held at the Jubayl Port Square today at the invitation of the Lebanese National Committee in Support of Iraq's Steadfastness. The rally was attended by Iraqi Charge d'Affaires Hikmat 'Abd Khudayr, Iraqi Embassy staff members, and a crowd of citizens.

Attorney Marwan Kassab, Shaykh Ghassan al-Laqqis, Monsignor Louis Dirani, and attorney Rafiq Abu-Yunis, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon, spoke at the rally.

Kurdish Leader Rejects Plan To Kill Saddam

AU0709142690 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 7 Sep 90 p 2

[Michael Voelker report: "Kurds: Second Front Against Saddam"]

[Text] Damascus—Groups of Iraqi Kurds are making plans to overthrow Iraq's Saddam Husayn. The Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), the most influential Kurdish organization, does not want to participate in such a military action. DER STANDARD visited the PKK training camp in Lebanon and interviewed General Secretary Abdullah Ocalan [name as published].

He does not want to have anything to do with the "feudal chauvinists," the "collaborators." PKK General Secretary Abdullah Ocalan did not have a good word to say for the two leaders of the Kurds in Iraq, Massoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani [names as published]. "They are traitors." They are not interested in the cause of the Kurds, but in their personal supremacy. "They are selling their people."

According to Iraqi Kurds, Talabani and Barzani are planning to overthrow Iraqi dictator Saddam Husyan together with the United States. Reportedly, Jalal Talabani, chairman of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), was in the United States and held negotiations. The U.S. news magazine NEWSWEEK reported on such plans. However, Washington has not officially confirmed this.

Talabani thinks that he would be able to raise a Kurdish army with 35,000 men in Iraq in a few days. Critics think that this would only be possible by means of coercive recruiting, and in this case the Kurds would be the victims who could only divert Husayn's attention in the north of his country. But they would have to pay with their blood for the uprising. The Kurdish population already felt Husayn's wrath once when the Iraqi dictator retaliated against the Kurds' support for Iran in the Gulf War with a poison gas attack on the city of Halabjah in the north of Iraq. Approximately 5,000 Kurdish civilians lost their lives.

In any case, the leaders of the Kurds in Iraq, Talabani and Barzani, cannot count on the support of the pro-Marxist PKK, whose operational area is mainly in Turkey. After all, the PKK under Abdullah Ocalan developed into the largest Kurdish movement, whose influence is also constantly increasing in Iraq. Approximately 3,000 guerrilla fighters are active in Turkey. Last April more than 1 million people in the Turkish province of Mardin took to the streets in popular uprisings directed by the PKK.

The PKK is striving for the "liberation" of the Kurdish part of Turkey. Abdullah Ocalan wants to fight for a state of their own. He rejects autonomy alone, as demanded, for example, in Iraq. The PKK has its main stronghold in the Lebanese mountains around the Bekaa Plain, which is controlled by Syria.

Ocalan told DER STANDARD that the PKK learned from mistakes of the past. It no longer relies on support from the outside. Its power only emanates from the Kurdish people and is only meant for them. Cooperation with "imperialist powers," for example the United States, is out of the question, even if the overthrow of Saddam Husayn is at issue. They are, anyway, too weak for this, he said.

In the Kurdish camp in Lebanon, 200 people are currently being trained, about 40 of whom are women. No differences are made between the sexes in battle; all women have weapons. The training takes approximately eight months. Only one-third of it is dedicated to the military part. During the rest of the training, works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and the general secretary are read, culture and education are taught, and ideology is studied.

Most of the future guerrillas come from Turkey, but also from Europe where the PKK recruits Kurdish emigrants in the large cities. There is neither a lack of reinforcements nor weapons. The training camp is secured with two antiaircraft canons and heavy machine guns.

All the weapons are modern, with the automatic rifles coming from America or Germany. But the most frequent firearm is still the tested Kalashnikov. According to Ocalan, the financial means come from the population of Kurdistan—voluntarily, as he claims.

When a commander returned from shopping in Lebanon, he took vegetables, bread, numerous hand grenades, antitank mines, and ammunition out of plastic bags. He proudly showed me a box with cartridges and grinned: "Austria."

Ja'ja' Visits Border Strip; Rejects Army Request

NC0709124290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] According to available reports, Phalangist [Lebanese] Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' visited the border strip over the past few days and met there with a number

of Zionist officials. The officials told Ja'ja' that they are opposed to any change on the ground and that he has to normalize his relations with Michel 'Awn. These reports are consistent with Bishop Bulus Nu'man's call for the normalization of Ja'ja'-'Awn relations. Nu'man has said that the results of that normalization will be felt in the near future.

The reports note that the statement issued a few days ago by the Lebanese Forces was made in that context, a matter which caused displeasure in government circles.

Meanwhile, the government has officially contacted the Phalangist Forces command in order to obtain the weapons seized by those forces from the military barracks during their war with Michel 'Awn. The weapons were to be handed over to the army units. The forces' command, however, categorically refused to hand over the weapons and made such a move conditional on the forces' deployment in the areas now controlled by 'Awn. The forces' command also refused to hand over the barracks surrounding the Phalangist military council in al-Ashrafiyah.

Army Command Advises Media To Verify Reports

NC0609140190 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Statement by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate issued on 6 September]

[Text] Some information media have been reporting on military issues, giving details about preparations, concentrations, reinforcements, the appointment of commanders for various fronts, and so forth. The army command affirms that it has not given out the information that has been published and announced on the radio and calls on those responsible for the information media to verify the news from the resposible sources in order to establish the facts and maintain the necessary objectivity for this country to pass through this delicate stage.

The command also advises that the guidance director is always ready to serve the press in accordance with the requirements of the truth and the supreme national interest.

Fadlallah Blames U.S. for Economic Problems

NC0809073490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Ayatollah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has expressed surprise that the United States would write off Egypt's and Israel's debts of more than $10 billion, but not write off Lebanon's debts or boost its economy to prevent the collapse of the Lebanese pound and people.

Fadlallah pointed out that the White House wants to discipline and crush the Lebanese so that no voice will be raised to say no to America. His eminence held Washington responsible for the failure to find a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese problem. He said that the economic problem rests with the government and called for declaring an economic state of emergency instead of evading the real problem and dealing with trivialities.

Al-Huss Leaves for Ministers Meeting in Egypt

NC0909141490 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss left Beirut this afternoon for Cairo to attend the extraordinary Arab foreign ministers meeting which will discuss the issue of returning the Arab League headquarters to Cairo from Tunis. In an urgent message he sent to the Arab League secretariat general, Prime Minister al-Huss called for placing the issue of Lebanon on the meeting's agenda. The text of the message follows:

Since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 and as a result of this crisis, serious developments have taken place, causing the situation in Lebanon to be in a state of actual collapse. This is threatening to cause serious repercussions on the economic and social levels and jeopardize the process of national salvation and accord sponsored by the Arab summit and the Tripartite Committee stemming from it. Therefore, we ask that you do what is necessary to ensure that this issue is raised and discussed at the meeting of their excellencies the Arab foreign ministers in Cairo on 10 September 1990.

Prime Minister al-Huss is accompanied by 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sulh, the Lebanese ambassador to Egypt; and Samir Mansur, the prime minister's media adviser.

Leaflets Call Citizens 'To Bounce' on 'Awn

NC0809155390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Statements bearing the signature of the Popular Salvation Movement [Harakat al-Khalas al-Sha'bi] and denouncing Michel 'Awn have been distributed in 'Awn-controlled areas. The statements say: Brother citizen; you are invited to help legitimacy and yourself. Do not let false slogans find their way to your head. You have seen enough killing, misery, and poverty. It is high time to pounce on the criminal killer Michel 'Awn and to seek refuge with legitimacy from dictatorship, oppression, totalitarianism, and violations [of norms]. Brother citizen; you and legitimacy are one and the same thing. Do not let those who exercize control on your representation and views achieve their goals. Call on legitimacy and it will respond to your call.

Beirut Radio Reviews Security Situation in South

NC0709125690 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Amal Movement issued a statement today saying that one of its groups, while carrying out an assignment inside the occupied border strip last night, clashed in an ambush set by the Zionist enemy and his

agents on the 'Alman-al-Shumariyah road. The statement adds that a 10-minute clash ensued during which the resistance fighters used machine guns and rockets and that one of the enemy's soldier was wounded. Consequently, the enemy raked the area with heavy machine guns and artillery fire.

[Also during the 1030 GMT newscast on 7 September, Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic reports, "Security sources have reported a recent intensification of Israeli military movements in the occupied border strip. They said that the occupation forces and their militias are conducting maneuvers in the occupied areas in the South and in western al-Biqa' almost every day to create a state of fear among the inhabitants. The sources added that the enemy's authorities are reinforcing their military presence in the border strip on the pretext of carrying out these maneuvers. More vehicles, soldiers, and artillery battries arrive daily to be distributed among various positions, particularly in the western al-Biqa'."]

Birri Asks For Amal-Hizballah Cease-Fire

NC0909054190 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Minister and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has called on the Movement's commands in all Lebanon to observe a cease-fire and to halt propaganda campaigns. This will give the peace efforts Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam is making in cooperation with Mohammad Hasan Akhtari, Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the security and intelligence branch in the Syrian Arab forces operating in Lebanon, a chance to end the anomalous situation between Amal Movement and Hizballah.

Amal Movement affirmed that tangible progress has been achieved with Hizballah in reaching an agreement and that efforts will continue soon to achieve a radical solution.

Minister Birri returned to Beirut from Damascus yesterday. Upon his return he contacted the president, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, the prime minister, and the deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council to discuss the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

Agreement Reached

NC0909082890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] According media reports this morning, an agreement has been reached between Amal Movement and Hizballah to stop the fighting in Iqlim al-Tufah. The reports said that this agreement was reached as a result of meetings held in Damascus between Amal and Hizballah under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam.

Hizballah Reports Amal Infiltration Attempt

NC0909064490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] A Hizballah media source has stated the following:

At 1330 yesterday, Amal cliques tried to infiltrate the village of Jarju', after having prepared for the operation by violently shelling the villages of Jarju', Jba', 'Ayn Bu Siwar, and Kafr Milki using 107-mm rocket launchers and 106-, 120-, and 85-mm artillery positioned in Habbush, Sarba, and 'Arab Salim. The Islamic resistance mujahidin, who had been lying in wait, confronted the aggressors, engaged them in violent clashes, either killed or wounded a number of them, and forced the rest to retreat.

Following the abortive infiltration attempt, the Amal mercenaries began concentrated shelling of the villages of Jarju and 'Ayn Qana from their emplacements in Sarba and Habbush. Meanwhile, the village of Jarju' was coming under direct fire from the tanks of the [Israeli] enemy and its agents stationed on the Sujud hill.

Palestinian Infighting Reported in 'Ayn Al-Hulwah

Machine Gun Fire Exchanged

NC0709161290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The security situation in the 'Awn al-Hulwah camp grew tense at 1450 today as machine gun fire and rockets were exchanged. Informed sources in Sidon told our correspondent that clashes are going on between gunmen from Fatah the Central Committee and Fatah-the Revolutionary Council.

'Tension,' Fighting Reported

NC0809070190 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Heightened tension prevails in the Palestinian camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah following the clashes which broke out between pro-'Arafat Fatah gunmen and gunmen belonging to Fatah-The Revolutionary Council yesterday afternoon and last night. [passage omitted]

AFP has reported that after three hours of fierce fighting, the pro-'Arafat Fatah gunmen managed to gain control of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah general headquarters and three other centers of Fatah-The Revolutionary Council, which is under the command of Abu Nidal. The group's supporters retreated during the night to the hills about five km from the camp from where they shelled the camp and some areas surrounding Sidon. AFP said that the shelling caused some fires and destroyed about 20 houses in the camp and nearby areas, particularly Harat Sayda.

AFP recalled that a senior commander of the Fatah Central Committee who declined to give his name said recently that his movement intends to destroy the terrorist groups which play the role of a Trojan horse in the

service of the forces which are against the cause of the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

[In a related item, (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports: "In a contact with our radio, an official in Fatah-The Revolutionary Council has denied that pro-'Arafat Fatah forces gained control of the Revolutionary Council's positions inside the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, adding that his forces continue to defend their positions."]

'Violent' Clashes Reported

NC0809073890 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Violent clashes are taking place between 'Arafat gunmen and gunmen belonging to Fatah-The Revolutionary Council in the vicinity of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, which is coming under concentrated artillery fire. The shelling at times extends to areas in Sidon city.

Strike in Sidon Protests Fighting

NC0809132090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The Islamic and nationalist figures who met today at the home of Engineer Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Popular Nasirite Organization, called for an open-ended strike in Sidon to protest the inter-Palestinian fighting and the damages inflicted on Sidon and surrounding areas. The conferees urged the two sides to stop the clashes immediately.

According to the latest security report, the clashes in and around Sidon's camps continue to rage. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss has urged the warring sides to observe an immediate cease-fire in Sidon and the camps and to end the fighting which has claimed lives of innocent people and inflicted grave damages on Sidon.

Militia Intervenes

NC0809132990 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 8 (AFP)—Lebanese militiamen intervened Saturday to stop fighting between Palestinian factions that hospital sources said killed at least 49 people and wounded 170 in and around this southern city. Witnesses said fighters of the Popular Nasirite Organisation, which controls Sidon, stopped several hours of clashes in the city between guerrillas loyal to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and the Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC).

Hundreds of guerrillas of Mr. 'Arafat's Fatah group had attacked FRC bases and hide-outs in south Lebanon's main city after driving out the faction led by Palestinian extremist Abu Nidal from the nearby refugee camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Hospital sources said at least 10 Lebanese were among the dead in 24 hours of fierce mortar and rocket exchanges in Sidon and 'Ayn al-Hulwah, the largest Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon with some 150,000 residents.

Mr. 'Arafat's representative in Lebanon, Zayd Wahbah, said Fatah had decided to "eliminate the presence of Abu Nidal supporters in the Sidon region as they harm the Palestinian cause and kidnap Westerners." Fatah accused the FRC of abducting two Swiss Red Cross workers near Sidon in October last year. They were freed last month by a previously unknown group, the Organization of Revolutionary Palestinian Factions.

Fatah, a mainstream group within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the anti-'Arafat FRC have been at odds since 1974. Five hundred pro-'Arafat fighters were deployed in 'Ayn al-Hulwah on August 30 after the assassination of two Fatah members. Around 20 FRC members were rounded up after the killings.

Palestinians Resume Shelling

NC0909055390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] For the past 36 hours, the city of Sidon has been experiencing inter-Palestinian armed struggle involving pro-'Arafat's Fatah fighters and those of the Fatah Revolutionary Council [FRC]. Despite the meetings held in the city, the clashes between the two sides have not stopped completely, although the city seems to be living under a semi-truce. The struggle during the past 48 hours left more than 75 persons dead and more than 200 others wounded, including Lebanese from Sidon, in addition to paralyzing the economy and trade and seriously damaging property in Sidon and in the areas close to the scenes of the clashes.

REUTER has reported that some shells hit a Lebanese army barracks in Sidon, wounding 10 Soldiers.

Despite the extensive contacts made by Sidon key figures with the officials in Beirut as well as the Palestinian officials in Sidon, the two parties to the conflict continue to exchange threats. For his part, Zayd Wahbah, representative of pro-'Arafat Fatah in Lebanon, has threatened to eliminate Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] positions in the Sidon area. FRC official spokesman Mansur Hamdan has stated that his group will continue to confront the aggression and is determined to face up to all forms of the destructive internal fighting. He accused 'Arafat's command of making up problems to distract the attention away from what is happening in Palestine, as he put it.

According to reports received from Sidon a short while ago, the shelling resumed as of 0600 today. The 'Alman road was hit by a number of shells. Last night, the shelling reached the center of Sidon, particularly the vicinity of Ghassan Hammud hospital, where seven people were wounded. A general strike is to be observed in Sidon today to protest the inter-Palestinian fighting.

'Violent' Clashes Continue

NC0909095790 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Violent clashes continue in Sidon between pro-'Arafat Fatah fighters and the Fatah Revolutionary Council [FRC] members. The two warring parties are trading artillery fire, which has reached the outskirts of Sidon and other areas far from the scene of the fighting. According to security reports, a shell fell this morning near an army barracks, wounding 10 people.

An FRC military spokesman has accused the pro-'Arafat fighters of violating a cease-fire this morning during an attack using heavy-caliber weapons and machine guns against positions for his group in an attempt to destroy al-Tifl al-'Arabi school in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The spokesman said the attack was repulsed and one of the attackers, called Mansur 'Azzam, was killed.

Nasirite Popular Organization's sources have reported that several shells fell on the outskirts of (Harat Sayda) and (Sahl al-Sabbagh), adding that violent clashes are raging south of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, where an FRC position is situated.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC0909122390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Efforts to contain the clashes in 'Ayn al-Hulwah have succeeded in achieving a cease-fire, which went into effect at 1230 today. The cease-fire is still standing.

Sidon Ja'farite Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Hasan al-Amin made a statement to our radio in which he said: There is nothing we can say except that efforts are being made every hour and minute to put an end to the situation, bring about an immediate cease-fire, and deal with the results of these regrettable battles. We call on all the parties to do their utmost to protect against the dangers of the fighting. He added that contacts are taking place with the parties concerned to turn the cease-fire into a permanent truce.

'Arafat Supporters in Control

NC0909164290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat have gained complete control control over 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp by seizing today the last position held by the Fatah Revolutionary Council [FRC] led by Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] in the camp. Seventy-eight people were killed and 240 others were wounded during the operation which was launched by the Fatah Movement last Friday and which ended with the removal of the FRC from 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, which is the largest camp of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon housing about 150,000 people.

Some 100 fighters of the Fatah Movement launched a five-hour attack to remove about 30 FRC fighters from their last position in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. A four-story building, which was turned into a small fort by FRC fighters, was riddled with shells. Five bodies were still on the floor.

A Fatah Movement fighter, who took part in the repeated attacks, told AFP that fighting took place from floor to floor and room to room. The attack was accompanied by fierce artillery exchanges. FRC artillery shelled 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and neighborhoods in Sidon, while Fatah Movement artillery shelled FRC artillery emplacements on the hills five kilometers from 'Ayn al-Hulwah.

The battles today left 19 people dead and 53 others wounded, according to medical sources. A Fatah Movement official told AFP that five FRC supporters were taken prisoner, including two members of the FRC central committee. [passage omitted]

EC Praises Al-Asad Stance on Gulf Crisis

JN0709105890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] (Roberto Furmigoti), deputy head of the European Parliament, says he has been impressed by Syria's clear, definite, and courageous position on the Gulf crisis. Speaking at a news conference also attended by his delegation, he said he is convinced the resolution of the Gulf crisis will be possible only when the sovereignty of international law is reestablished in this region, Iraqi forces leave Kuwait, Kuwait regains its sovereignty, and the hostages are released. (Furmigoti) said the European Community must explore avenues for cooperation with Syria.

Meanwhile, (James Morehouse), who is a Briton and deputy chairman of the Economic Relations Committee at the European Parliament, said he will seek to impress on the British Government the need to improve UK-Syrian relations. He hoped the European Parliament and the EC would look into possibilities for cooperation with Syria.

Helsinki Talks in 'Harmony' With Al-Asad Stance

JN1009061990 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Helsinki Summit Statement and the Mechanism To Resolve the Gulf Crisis," AL-BA'TH says: The lengthy seven-hour talks between Soviet and U.S. Presidents Gorbachev and Bush have shown the seriousness of the situation resulting from the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait. The Helsinki summit responded to some questions on how to emerge from the current serious situation resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The joint statement affirms that nothing will be accepted without the full implementation of the Security Council resolutions. And this means the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the return of the legitimate government as the primary condition for any solution to the crisis.

AL-BA'TH adds that the Soviet-U.S. joint statement largely expresses the aspirations of the international community which underlines the need to resolve the crisis resulting from the Iraqi invasion through peaceful means. This position is in full harmony with the clear principled position affirmed by leader al-Asad during the emergency and extraordinary Cairo summit. His excellency called for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and the return of the legitimate Kuwaiti authority so as to save the region, and Iraq in particular, from catastrophe.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: We believe that it is time the Iraqi regime admits that its adventure will only bring catastrophe to this nation if it continues with its stance which is rejected on the national and pan-Arab levels. Hence, we reaffirm that the shortest road to resolve the severe crisis resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is by implementing the Cairo summit resolutions; that is, the immediate withdrawal from Kuwait and the return of the legitimate government. Otherwise, Iraq will be pushing the region into the unknown.

Al-Zu'bi Says Kuwait Is 'Fraternal State'

JN0809160990 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA)—Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi toured a number of pavilions at the 37th Damascus International Fair today and signed the visitors' books at these pavilions. Al- Zu'bi's tour included the pavilions of Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, France, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, and the Syrian free market.

Following his tour of the Kuwaiti pavilion, al-Zu'bi made a statement to the Kuwaiti press in which he said: Kuwait is and will continue to be a fraternal state. We are visiting this pavilion today. The Kuwaiti pavilion will continue to exist. The Kuwaiti people and government will continue to be independent. The Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait conflicts with all Arab values and charters and the international principles and laws. All the Arabs are for Kuwait's independence, freedom, and the restoration of its legitimacy.

Responding to a question, al-Zu'bi said: The fraternal Kuwaiti people are now struggling, and the Arabs support them. The whole world is against this invasion. The Iraqi action conflicts with the nature of the age, and everything should return as it was.

He also made a statement to the Omani press in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting the Omani pavilion. He added: We are happy to see that this Arab country is proceeding on the road to progress and prosperity. Our relations with Oman are firm and good.

Commentary Asks 'Hard Questions' on Kuwait

JN0809151190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, for over half a century Israel, the Arabs' historical enemy, has never been so self-assured and capable of taking advantage of the events going on around the region as it is now. This is especially the case for the events with international dimensions after the Arabs have finally found something to be preoccupied with other than its [Israel's] danger and have turned their attention to a new trap that threatens the future of the entire region with a dark destiny whose features and dimensions are hard to predict.

This is the most distinguished virtue of Kuwait's occupation, and the greatest achievement for the Iraqi Government, which has become specialized in discovering a new comedy for the Arabs every now and then to replace the Zionist enemy with a new, illusory enemy, even if it be at the level of a friend or brother.

After Iran, it was Kuwait's turn to become a new enemy for the Iraqi Government, on whose territory and at the expense of its entity and existence Iraq managed to accomplish what it had failed to accomplish in eight years of free, abhorrent war with the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is because in addition to its small geographic area and limited military structure, Kuwait did not expect—even in the worst-case scenario—to receive a blow from the Army of Iraq, which it helped in a time of need, which—at the very least—was an unjust war.

In spite of its oil wealth and strategic location on the Gulf coast, Kuwait cannot constitute a solution to Iraq's suffocating economic problem because Iraq's crisis has never been due to an energy shortage or the lack of a coastline to export and import its surpluses and needs. Its problem has always been finding an answer to the question which all Arabs are beginning to ask: What does Iraq want? Or, to be more specific, what does the Government of Iraq want? If it needs the regional [qutri] security, then there is no party that threatens the security of Iraq and the Arabs in the region except Israel. And there is no party that hampers the development and progress of Iraq and the Arabs except Israel. So, why did Iraq target the Islamic Republic of Iran, and why was it followed by Kuwait?

If the Government of Iraq is really that concerned about unity, then what would be stronger for Iraq and more effective in the Arab-Zionist conflict: Syrian-Iraqi unity, or Iraqi-Kuwaiti unity? And why is unity with Syria an impossible thing, when it is possible with Kuwait by force of arms—even if the entire Kuwaiti people are displaced and the whole world is outraged, and even if the region, with its four winds, is approaching the moment of explosion?

Lastly, if the Government of Iraq has finally discovered the law of justice among Arabs and decided to distribute Arab wealth to all Arabs by force of arms, then why has it not started with Iraq first before squandering all that it has and much of its affluent neighborly brothers' wealth in a war that began where it only ended yesterday?

Are we looking for wealth in order to face our historical enemy in occupied Palestine, or to squander the wealth in unnecessary wars that only result in killing people and destruction? Are we searching for Arab unity to confront the challenges facing our nation, or to leave the Arab unity, as an idea and an example, in the middle of the road and forget about it all together? Are we search for a solution to our problems, which we ourselves have created, to reach the shores of safety, or to enter into the tunnel of crises once again and drag the entire nation behind us?

Those are the hard questions which the Government of Iraq has yet to answer while it, along with the people of Iraq and our nation, are caught up in the dilemma. And it may not answer them.

Paper on Effects of Iraqi Invasion on Intifadah

JN0809081990 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "In the Mirror of the Intifadah," AL-THAWRAH says: How can we imagine the situation now when the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has deepened the stab in the back of the intifadah? And how can we imagine the future of the intifadah while those who are supposed to own it are preoccupied with justifying the Zionist occupation through justification of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait? How can the intifadah be pulled out of its national depth by depriving it of its Arab depth, which is preoccupied with the new sedition fabricated by the Iraqi regime within Kuwait to lead the region quickly into an unavoidable disaster that cannot be hidden with fabrications and false slogans that have not yet answered the pressing question: What about the intifadah?

Concluding, AL-THAWRAH says: In whose interest is the intifadah struggle kept away from Arab and international concern even in the media? And in whose interest are the dark clouds being spread in the Gulf to give rise to danger? We are certain that this is taking place as a cover for the expansionist schemes of the Israelis, who are exploiting the opportunity to proceed and bringing in the Khazars and the Falasha Jews to Judaize the land without facing Arab resistance to this serious scheme in a serious stage of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Afghanistan

Government Claims Control of Western Badghisat

BK0909161490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Kabul, Sept 9 (AFP)—The Soviet-backed regime here Sunday claimed total control over its western Badghisat Province, where serious fighting has been reported between government troops and mujahidin resistance. Foreign Ministry spokesman Humayun Mokammel said the situation was now normal in Badghisat where a mujahidin guerrilla group had launched a frontal attack to capture the province's capital, Qala-e-Nau.

"We are not anticipating any serious threat to Qala-e-Nau, though rebel-fired rockets are still hitting the city," Mr. Mokammel said, referring to the besieged region located on the Soviet border and believed to be under a severe mujahidin attack. "The situation was tense in the past two weeks, but it is normal now ... The opposition (rebels) pressure is mainly on the city's military posts," he said, amid reports that an unspecified number of Red Cross and United Nations officials were stranded in the battle zone.

"There is no danger to Qala-e-Nau. The situation there is now under our control," the official said, as state-run television and radio maintained a total blackout on the military situation there. U.N. sources returning from Badghisat recently said the fundamentalist mujahidin Jamiat-e-Eslami faction, led by influential rebel leader Ismael Khan, has attacked Qala-e-Nau, outnumbering government forces by almost two to one.

No other details were available as yet of the latest fighting in the western Afghanistan province. The government has, however, promised to take foreign journalists to adjacent Herat Province later this week. The mujahidin guerrillas have been fighting the government, now headed by President Najibullah, since the December 1979 Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Bangladesh

Fifth Group of Troops Leaves for Saudi Arabia

BK0809170290 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The fifth batch of Bangladesh Army contingent left Dhaka for Saudi Arabia this morning. Another batch of Army personnel is expected to leave for Saudi Arabia tonight.

Government Implements Austerity Measures

BK0709160990 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The government has taken up a package of measures aimed at substantially reducing nondevelopmental expenditures through austerity and other short and long-term program in the light of the global situation and the country's economic position. The measures outlined in a directive of the Finance ministry are already in force and will be applicable in all government, semigovernment, and autonomous organizations and their affiliated bodies. The measures approved by the president call for reducing expenses and keeping all expenditures within the budgetary allocations. Ten percent of ancillary expenditures in the revenue budget of the current fiscal year will have to be cut and the money thus saved will have to be surrendered immediately. The new measures include discouraging overtime work, reduction of expenditure on foreign tour and bar on holding unnecessary seminars and workshops.

Airline Flights Planned for Gulf Repatriation

BK0709131890 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bangladesh Biman Airline will operate 63 flights till the 2d of next month from Amman to Dhaka and Adana to Dhaka for the repatriation of stranded Bangladeshis. Biman has already taken a number of steps at the directives of President Ershad and under emergency management of the government for the repatriation of stranded Bangladeshis on an emergency basis. Biman has repatriated 3,562 stranded Bangladeshis by 12 flights from Riyadh, Amman and Adana. Biman will operate two flights everyday from Saturday [8 September]. So far, repatriation of 5,834 stranded Bangladeshis has been completed through arrangements made by the government and other international agencies, the press release added. [sentence as heard] The government is taking all possible measures for gearing up the repatriation program.

Foreign Secretary Views Neglect of Gulf Refugees

AU0709184890 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Paris, Sept 7 (AFP)—The international community has failed so far to pay sufficient attention to the refugee problem created by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Bangladeshi Foreign Secretary Abul Ahsan said here Friday. "The human dimension of the Gulf crisis has not received due attention," the number two official in the Dhaka foreign ministry told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview. He said the international community had been slow in moving and its response had so far failed to reach "the degree warranted by the situation."

Mr. Ahsan said the "human problem" was "one of the biggest, most unique problems of its kind since the Second World War," and repatriating hundreds of thousands of refugees was "a staggering task."

Bangladesh had told the United Nations ten days ago that there was "a need for coordination and a disciplined approach," since nationals of many countries were involved. He said Bangladesh, India and Pakistan were

now moving jointly in New York to ask United Nations secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar to appoint a UN coordinator. "I am convinced it is absolutely necessary to have one single authority" coordinating the repatriation operations, he said.

Out of the roughly 500,000 South Asian nationals who were in Kuwait and Iraq when the crisis erupted early last month, about 80,000 Bangladeshis were in Kuwait, and another 12,000 to 15,000 were in Iraq, Mr. Ahsan said. He said the latest estimates he had received from Dhaka indicated that some 50,000, or about 60 per cent of the total, had so far fled, "mostly from Kuwait." Others were seeking to escape through Iran, and some were being airlifted from camps in Saudi Arabia, he said. "Every day they come, every day more people flee," he said.

According to his latest information, 15,000 Bangladeshis were on the Iraqi-Turkish border trying to cross into Turkey, while another 10,000 were on the Iraqi-Jordanian border and 10,000 more in camps in Amman.

Mr. Ahsan, here as head of the Bangladeshi delegation to the conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC's), said the French government had informed him it was supporting the repatriation by placing a French jumbo jet at the disposal of the Dhaka government for five flights out of Amman starting next Monday.

Foreign countries and international agencies were organizing 28 flights in the week up to September 13 and Bangladeshi planes were expected to carry out 63 rotations between Amman or Adana, Turkey, and Dhaka by the end of the month.

Mr. Ahsan said his government hoped to repatriate 30,000 refugees by September 30. Stressing that Bangladesh had "joined the international community in condemning Iraq" for violating basic principles of international relations, he said "innocent people are the victims of the Gulf crisis." "Some people are responsible for this," he said.

The South Asian refugees were "poor people, who are leaving behind their jobs, personal belongings and savings," the Bangladeshi official said. "When returning home, these people face a bleak future," he added. Each of the Bangladeshis employed in Kuwait had "eight to ten dependents," he said.

Giving a rundown of losses sustained by Bangladesh as a result of the Gulf crisis, Mr. Ahsan cited export earnings in the range of 20 to 30 million dollars lost because of the embargo on Iraq and Kuwait, and annual remittances totalling some 165 million dollars from its workers in Kuwait.

Bangladesh was also faced with an estimated 150 million dollar increase in its oil import bill in fiscal 1990 ending next July, which was initially budgeted at 454 million dollars, he said.

Ershad To Visit Turkey To Help Repatriation

BK0809133490 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] President Ershad is going to Turkey on Wednesday [12 September] to see for himself the evacuation of the stranded Bangladeshi nationals from that country. This was stated by a spokesman of foreign office in a news briefing in Dhaka on Saturday. He said repatriation of thousands of Bangladeshis who gathered at different outlets from the troubled Kuwait is a matter of great importance to the government. The president chose the visit to Turkey because many Bangladeshis are awaiting repatriation from there, while the evacuation from Jordan and Saudi Arabia have already taken some kind of shape by this time.

The Foreign Office spokesman said President Ershad, the Turkish President, and the Crown Prince of Jordan about repatriation of Bangladeshi nationals and added that the massive repatriation process of our people from the Gulf made significant headway in the last three days [sentence as heard]. He said the flights [words indistinct] to repatriate Bangladeshis, who left Kuwait, will bring home about 40,000 of our people by the end of the current month. The spokesman said International Organization of Migration (IMO) has pledged an international appeal for funding an ambitious program for the repatriation of 75,000 Bangladeshis from the Middle East. Out of the estimated cost $21 million for the program $11 million have already been committed by Japan and EEC countries.

In reply to a question, the spokesman said number of Bangladeshis repatriated till Saturday morning stood at 8,321. Replying to another question, he said about 10,000 Bangladeshis are now inside Turkey. They have been sheltered in tents at (?Habur).

India

Ship To Carry 10,000 Tons of Grain to Kuwait

BK1009090190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] A cargo ship of the Shipping Corporation of India is anchoring in the Cochin port this evening to carry 10,000 tons of foodgrains for the stranded Indians in Kuwait and the relief camps near Amman. The foodgrains are being sent by the Kerala state government.

Nonaligned Nations To Discuss Gulf Situation

BK0709161290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] New Delhi has urged the permanent members of the UN Security Council to extend their help in making urgent arrangements for supplying food to the Indians stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. In a suo moto statement in the Rajya Sabha today, the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, said India's permanent representative to the

world body has been asked to consult these countries for taking such an initiative in the Security Council.

Expressing concern over the fast deteriorating situation in the Gulf, Mr. Gujral called for a halt to the military buildup in the region. Stressing the need for a negotiated settlement, he said if immediate action is not taken, the possibility of a military conflict cannot be ruled out. The minister said a group of three countries consisting of India, Algeria, and Yugoslavia, set up by the Nonaligned Movement, is meeting on the 11th of this month to discuss the situation in the Gulf.

Mr. Gujral also said that a special envoy of the Egyptian president is visiting New Delhi for talks in a couple of days. India is also in touch with other countries having a large expatriate population and facing similar problems. Later, replying to clarifications, the minister said the government will work out a policy soon to rehabilitate the repatriates. He urged the pooling of all resources to meet the situation.

Planes To Carry Relief To Amman for Citizens

BK0909091890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi that the planes will carry about 100 tons of food and medical supplies to Amman for distribution to the stranded Indian nationals through the Jordanian authorities.

Several measures to help the Indian repatriates on their arrival in India have also been announced. Special reception counters have been set up at the Bombay airport for issuing free rail tickets and other assistance to the repatriates. The Kerala government has announced that it would give loans to those who would like to fly from Bombay to Trivandrum. The Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, and Goa governments have also announced free transport for the repatriates to their homes.

Radio To Broadcast Messages for Citizens in Gulf

BK0909083390 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] All India Radio has made special arrangements to broadcast messages from Indian citizens to their relatives stranded in Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, and other areas affected by the Gulf crisis. All such messages will be broadcast in the Gulf services of All India Radio daily at 2315 IST [Indian Standard Time—1745 GMT]. Similarly, arrangements have been made to receive messages from the Indian nationals stranded in affected areas for their relatives in India. Such messages will be received by the Indian missions who will pass on the same to the Ministry of External Affairs to be broadcast by different stations of All India Radio.

Effort To Evacuate Nationals From Gulf Continues

Ship Arrives in Dubayy

BK0709131790 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] A batch of 696 Indians arrived in Dubayy this morning in a cargo ship from Kuwait. They were received by the Indian ambassador in UAE [United Arab Emirates] and the local Indian community with food and flowers. Most of the passengers on the ship were sick. There was a one-month-old child who was born in Kuwait just after the Iraqi military action. All the passengers are being transported to Bombay by Air India's special flights today itself.

AIR [All India Radio] Gulf correspondent Avinash Goel says another ship—Tipu Sultan—is now berthed in a UAE port, (Khorkasan), for the last four days awaiting clearance to proceed to Kuwait. This is carrying 10,000 tons of food and medicines for the needy Indians in Kuwait.

'Major Operation' Launched

BK0709162290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] India has mounted a major operation for the speedy evacuation of her nationals stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. Seven aircraft of the Indian Airlines are being immediately pressed into service. Besides, one aircraft chartered from Aeroflot and two aircraft of the Indian Air Force will begin operating tomorrow. This will step up the level of evacuation from the present 1,500 passengers to over 3,500 passengers a day. Air India is already evacuating 2,100 passengers directly from Amman by operating six aircraft.

New Delhi has also announced it is close to finalizing a deal to evacuate Indian nationals directly from Baghdad with the cooperation of Iraqi Airways. According to the detailed plan drawn by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the A-320 and Il-76 aircraft will operate eight shuttle services every day between Dubayy and Bombay.

The Indian nationals stranded in Kuwait and Iraq have again been advised not to rush to Amman as already about 16,000 people have reached the border and are staying without adequate food, water, and other facilities. New Delhi is still trying to evacuate her nationals through the shortest route via Iran.

'Biggest' Airlift Begins

BK0809153590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The air corridor to evacuate thousands of Indian nationals stranded in Kuwait and Iraq has come into operation with the two-stage airlift from Amman. The operation, said to be the biggest after the Berlin blockade during World War II, will step up the level of the present evacuation from 1,500 to 3,500 repatriates a

day. On the first stage, the stranded Indian nationals will be brought from Amman to Dubayy by Air India flights, and then they will be flown home from Dubayy to Bombay by Indian Airlines and Indian Air Force [IAF] planes. Eight aircraft of the Indian Airlines, including four A-320 Airbus besides two IL-76 Gajaraj aircraft of the IAF, will shuttle between Dubayy and Bombay. Air India will operate six aircraft, including two Boeing 747, between Amman and Dubayy.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi this evening that the planes will carry about 100 tons of food and medical supplies to Amman on their return flights to be distributed to the stranded nationals through the Jordanian authorities. So far, about 20,000 people have been evacuated by Air India via Amman. Two ships will also shuttle between Dubayy and Bombay bringing home the repatriates. The arrangement to evacuate directly from Baghdad using Iraqi Airways is being finalized soon. [passage omitted]

Further on Evacuation, Initiatives

BK0809163990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] A massive program to evacuate Indian nationals now stranded in Jordan has begun. Air India planes started operating this morning from Amman bringing Indian nationals to Dubayy from where they are being transported to Bombay in Indian Air Force planes—IL-76. About 1,600 people will be evacuated in this manner everyday and the operation will go on round the clock. [passage omitted]

AIR [All India Radio] Gulf correspondent, Avinash Goel, reports that the Indian passenger ship—Tipu Sultan—berthed in Dubayy, will take back about 600 Kerala-bound Indian repatriates to Cochin. The surface transport minister, Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan, is now in Amman supervising and coordinating the operation. New Delhi has decided to station a minister at Dubayy for a week or 10 days on the occasion to supervise the evacuation operation. Meanwhile, about 30 families from Kuwait arrived in Trivandrum by Dubayy-Bombay-Trivandrum airbus today.

India has launched a major diplomatic initiative for urgently convening the UN Security Council to discuss the problem of stranded foreign nationals in Kuwait and Iraq. The foreign secretary, Mr. Muchkund Dubey, had a meeting with the ambassadors of five countries—Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand—which are also facing a similar problem like India because of the acute shortage of food and medicines faced by their nationals there. The need for making immediate arrangements for sending food and medical supplies to the stranded nationals was discussed. The ambassadors were urged to convey the urgent need to their respective governments so that a concerted effort can be made at the United Nations in this regard.

The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, is leaving for Holland tonight on his way to Belgrade to intensify the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] initiative in defusing the crisis in the Gulf and to take steps to mitigate the sufferings of the stranded foreign nationals in Kuwait and Iraq. The foreign ministers of Algeria, Yugoslavia and India will try to evolve a common strategy to persuade the United Nations so that the food and medicine supplies to the stranded nationals can be permitted without any further delay. At the Hague, Mr. Gujral will also meet representatives of top international relief organizations for getting assistance. He will also discuss bilateral and international issues, including Gulf crisis, with the Dutch leaders.

Meanwhile, India, Sri Lanka and the Philippines have sought the UN Security Council's confirmation to send food for their nationals stranded in Iraq and Kuwait. The ambassadors of the three countries jointly met the Security Council president, Mr. Yuliy M. Vorontsov, at the UN headquarters and impressed upon him that the sending of food supplies for their nationals does not break the UN embargo against Iraq.

New Delhi has appealed to Indian nationals stranded in Kuwait not to rush to Amman or Basra as already about 20,000 people have reached the Jordanian border. These people are facing severe shortage of food and medicines and there are chances of epidemic breaking out among them. Indian nationals are advised to stay in Kuwait till the government makes alternative arrangements for evacuating them directly from Iraq. India is close to finalizing a deal to evacuate stranded Indian nationals directly from Baghdad using Iraqi Airways.

Officials Act on Crisis

BK0909161990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] As part of India's diplomatic efforts to defuse the crisis, the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, is visiting Belgrade to discuss the NAM [Non-Aligned Movement] initiative in search of a solution. Mr. Gujral will meet the Yugoslav leaders and work out measures to mitigate the sufferings of the stranded foreign nationals, including Indians, in Kuwait and Iraq.

The surface transport minister, Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan, who is now camping in the Jordanian capital Amman to speed up the evacuation program, has said that Air India will now repatriate 3,500 people every day. According to the program, half of them are being flown direct to Bombay from Amman and the rest via Dubayy by IAF planes. The Indian passenger ship, Tippu Sultan, also left Dubayy today for Bombay and Cochin with 550 passengers on board. Our Gulf correspondent, Avinash Goel, reports that Mr. Unnikrishnan and Jordan's crown prince, Mr. Hassan, visited the (Ruwai Shite) camp yesterday, where about a lakh Asian refugees are kept, and inspected arrangements and suggested improvements in the relief operations. Mr. Unnikrishnan assured the Indian refugees of all possible help and said all of

them will be sent back to India in the next eight to 10 days. Expressing his appreciation over the cooperation extended by the Jordanian Government, Mr. Unnikrishnan said it is a rare example of dedicated humanitarian work.

26,300 Repatriated Since 15 Aug

BK1009040490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Over 3,300 Indians stranded in Kuwait arrived in Bombay Airport yesterday from Amman and Dubayy. Twelve flights of Air India, Indian Airlines, and Indian Air Force were involved in the evacuation. This is the biggest ever airlifting of evacuees on a single day since the Berlin evacuation during World War II. Over 26,300 Indians have been repatriated so far since the 15th of last month.

As already reported, the surface transport minister, Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan, along with Jordan's Crown Prince, Mr. Hassan, visited the (Rameishiah) camp on the border of Jordan which has housed over 1 lakh Asian refugees from Kuwait and Iraq.

Government To Allow Gulf Bangladeshis Passage

BK1009070690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] India has assured Bangladesh of its sympathetic considerations to allow the journey of Bangladeshi nationals repatriating from Kuwait and Iraq by land through India. This was conveyed by the Indian high commissioner, Mr. Srinivasan, to the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry. Dhaka had requested New Delhi for allowing passage to Bangladeshi nationals who are coming from Kuwait and Iraq through Iran and Pakistan. All-India Radio Dhaka correspondent reports that Bangladesh has geared up its efforts to bring back thousands of its nationals now sheltering at different points in Turkey, Jordan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia.

Singh Popularity Decline Linked to Reservation

BK0909034090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0137 GMT 9 Sep 90

[By Anil Penna]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 9 (AFP)—Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's popularity, dwindling steadily during his nine months in power, has hit a new low amid an uproar over his caste-based job quota policy that shows no signs of subsiding. Even Mr. V.P. Singh's most ardent supporters in politics and the press have expressed serious reservations over the policy, which seeks to put almost 50 per cent of public sector jobs out of bounds for the upper castes.

The latest criticism came from a prominent member of his own National Front alliance Saturday as protests over the August 7 announcement entered a second month. Harmohan Dhavan, MP and secretary of the National Front's parliamentary bloc, minced no words as he hit out at the "hasty" decision and called for its scrapping.

He said Mr. V.P. Singh had violated his own principles of consensus and reconciliation by first hiking job reservations without adequate consultation and debate and then refusing to backtrack. "The present upheaval, violence, agitation and an atmosphere of confrontation is largely a direct consequence of the manner and haste in which the decision... was made," he said.

He urged Mr. V.P. Singh not to stand on "false prestige" and to make job reservations "wholly neutral to caste, religion, sex or race," warning the concessions would be monopolised by those rich enough not to need them. Atal Behari Vajpayee, senior leader of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (Indian People's Party) which is a government ally, echoed the criticism. The decision, he said, had been made in "undue haste."

The weekly SUNDAY magazine wondered whether the uproar over the job quotas spelt the "beginning of the end" for the 58-year-old premier, whose decision has sparked widespread protests leaving at least 18 people dead. The man who forged political power out of a spirited anti-corruption crusade had turned from "Mr. Clean" to "Mr. Caste" in the space of a month, said the Calcutta-based magazine, accusing him of playing caste politics to consolidate his grip on power.

The criticism came in the wake of an opinion poll by the respected fortnightly INDIA TODAY magazine which indicated voter dissappointment with Mr. V.P. Singh's minority government. Only 29 per cent of the 10,239 voters surveyed rated his performance as good and an equal percentage considered it bad. A year ago, his predecessor Rajiv Gandhi had a 38 per cent approval rating.

"This should cause V.P. Singh considerable concern since he has not even completed a year in office so far," said an INDIA TODAY analysis of the survey conducted by the Marketing and Research Group (MARG). INDIA TODAY said Mr. V.P. Singh's ratings were particularly poor in northern India, the main bastion of his Janata Dal (People's Party), the chief constituent of the ruling five-party alliance.

Forty-four per cent of the people surveyed felt Mr. Gandhi would make a better prime minister against 36 per cent for Mr. V.P. Singh, a sharp reversal of opinion polling which normally fetches a higher rating for the incumbent. "It is... a sign of troubled times for him that so early in his reign, disenchantement with his prime ministership appears to be setting in," INDIA TODAY said.

Mr. V.P. Singh's popularity appeared to have been battered mainly by bitter infighting within his party which caused him to fire Deputy Premier Devi Lal in August. But surprisingly for a leader often criticised as weak and indecisive, the INDIA TODAY poll found voters rated him as clever and tough.

He has demonstrated the same toughness in refusing to back down on the job quotas, which critics charge are designed to carve out a caste-based vote bank for the National Front, even in the face of opposition from his allies. About 52 per cent of India's 850 million population could be categorised as backward castes, according to some estimates.

In 1988, the federal government had 204,290 vacancies. About 55,000 will be removed from general competition because of the 27 per cent hike in quotas announced by Mr. V.P. Singh, stretching the number of jobs reserved for backward castes to 49.5 per cent. Students, who are spearheading the anti-quota campaign on grounds that it would wipe out merit as a criterion for government jobs, have refused to talk with the government unless it scraps the job reservation scheme.

Academic activity has been paralysed in several universities because of the protests in a country with more than 30 million people registered unemployed. Almost all religions in India are structured along caste divisions, which are most rigid among the Hindus who compose more than 80 per cent of the population.

Although Indian political parties have usually pandered to the so-called backward castes for electoral gains, most have been ambiguous about the latest quotas, criticising them mainly on grounds that they were hastily announced. But any reversal of the August 7 announcement, warned Janata Dal President S.R. Bommai, would now lead to "bloodshed." The prime minister, analysts are saying, has let loose a genie that would be extremely difficult to put back in the bottle.

Gandhi Comments on Reservation Issue, Gulf

BK0709162490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, says his party is never against reservations but is opposed to the proposal of making caste the sole criterion for determining economic backwardness. Addressing the Congress-I parliamentary party in New Delhi today, he said the Constitution has defined backwardness only in terms of class and not caste. Mr. Gandhi said the government will have to give proportional reservations to Muslims and Christians also.

Expressing concern over the price situation, Mr. Gandhi said the poor people have been badly hit. He criticized the government's handling of the situation in Assam, Kashmir, and Punjab and the Rama Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid [disputed shrine claimed by both Hindus and Muslims] issue. Referring to the Gulf crisis, the Congress-I president urged the government to send foodstuffs not only for Indians stranded in Kuwait but also to other Asian nationals.

Agitation Against Job Quota Continues in States

BK0909152690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] In Bihar, the antireservationists [against reservation of jobs for castes] today set fire to three bogies [compartments] of 320 down passenger train of Eastern Railway near Mokamah in Patna District. Police immediately controlled the fire with the assistance of passengers.

Meanwhile, the state government has made precautionary measures in view of tomorrow's bundh [strike] in the state. In Himachal Pradesh, the Army was called out in Palampur today to avert a clash between pro and antireservation demonstrators. The Army remained deployed in Kangra, Dharmsala, (Gaggal), Nagrota and Una for the fourth day today. Vehicular traffic remained disrupted and transport corporation buses remained off the road today.

The state chief minister, Mr. Shanta Kumar, has said that law and order will be maintained and essential services will not be allowed to be disrupted in the state at any cost. In a joint appeal issued in Simla today, Mr. Shanta Kumar and two of his cabinet colleagues—Mr. Jagdev Chand and Mr. Kishori Lal—urged students and employees to withdraw the agitation, as the government has decided not to implement the Mandal commission recommendations in its present form in the state.

Gujral Discusses U.S. Envoy's Punjab Visit

BK0709121290 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] In the Lok Sabha today, several members took serious exception to the recent visit of the U.S. ambassador, Mr. William Clark, to Punjab and his receiving of a memorandum from the All India Sikh Students Federation. The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, assured the agitated members that the government is looking into the matter. He said so far nothing adverse has come to the notice of the government.

Replying to supplementaries during question hour, the minister said the ban on ambassadors visiting Punjab was lifted some months ago and several other ambassadors had also visited Punjab.

Security Forces Kill 14 Kashmiri Militants

BK0709161890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Security forces in the Kashmir Valley killed 12 militants and arrested one in a major operation in the Uri sector. The militants were trying to cross the Line of Control from Pakistan with a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. The arms and ammunition were recovered. In another operation at Hajan in Baramula District, two militants were killed. Four Pakistan-trained militants were arrested in Kupwara District.

Central Reserve Police 'Success' in Kashmir

BK0909162590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The Central Reserve Police Force [CRPF] has achieved big success in containing terrorism in the Kashmir valley. Under the new strategy adopted by the CRPF, about 125 Pak-trained militants have been arrested and many killed during the last four months. Besides, a large quantity of sophisticated arms and ammunition have been recovered. The inspector general of CRPF, Mr. D.V. Gupta, told newsmen in Srinagar that with the arrest of or surrender of frontline activists, the militants are now indulging in the killings of innocent people out of frustration.

Meanwhile, in the Kashmir valley, two jawans [soldiers] of the security forces were killed and 19 others were injured in about a dozen incidents of firing by the militants at different places during the last 24 hours.

20 Parliamentarians Want Army Deployed in Assam

BK0909081690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Twenty members of parliament have expressed their serious concern over the deteriorating law and order situation in Assam. They demanded deployment of army and paramilitary forces. In a memorandum to the prime minister, they urged the center to ban ULFA [United Liberation Front of Assam] and other militant organizations and demanded dismissal of the state government. The signatories to the memorandum were from BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party], the BSP [Bahuguna Samaj Party], Shiv Sena, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak and Sikkim Sangram Parishad.

Official Discusses Dhruva Nuclear Reactor

BK1009065490 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] India's latest nuclear research reactor—Dhruva—has just completed five years of successful operation. One of the biggest in the world, Dhruva is expected to provide impetus to basic and applied research in the country. Our correspondent Shobha Raj Gopal reports:

[Being recording] [Gopal] Dhruva is the first completely indigenous research reactor in our country. It is also one of the biggest research reactors in the world. This 100-megawatt reactor was built when the Atomic Energy Commission realized that to carry out certain experiments a higher nuclear-flux reactor was required. Dhruva uses natural uranium as fuel, and heavy water as a moderator and coolant. It has many new features not present in the earlier reactor.

[Unidentified official] Dhruva is very much refracted to... [changes thought] Because of its higher power, of course, it will produce more isotopes and because of its higher flux and the better way we now know how to do the optics of neutrons, we will be able to do much better experiments. The neutron beams that come out of it, the monochromatic beams that we produce out of this, are at least 10 to 20 times more than what we used to get with our earlier reactor.

[Gopal] A wide range of radio isotopes used in medicine, industry, and agriculture is produced by the reactor. Radio isotopes are those species of atoms which emit radiations from their nuclei. Dhruva has now become a national facility and is open to all research institutions in the country. [end recording]

Iran

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz Arrives for Visit

To Discuss Peace Accord

LD0909094190 Tehran IRNA in English 0718 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA—Foreign Minister of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz heading a high-ranking economic-political delegation arrived here before noon Sunday on an official one day visit and was greeted at Tehran's Mehrabad international airport by his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The visit is taking place at the request of Baghdad and comes after Iraq accepted Iran's terms for peace on August 17 which included the 1975 accord, withdrawal of forces to international borders and repatriation of war prisoners. 'Aziz and the accompanying delegation which included Iraqi Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi arrived at 11:15 hours local time (7:45 gmt) on board 'Salaheddin', the Boeing 727 of the Iraqi airlines.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh went up to the plane and led 'Aziz and the delegation down the aircraft where they were greeted by Foreign Minister Velayati and Iran's ambassador to the United Nations Geneva office, Sirous Nasseri. The Iraqi delegation were directly taken to their place of residence.

Meets With Velayati

LD0909172290 Tehran IRNA in English 1626 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9 IRNA—Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati held two and a half hours of talks here Sunday focusing on the trend of Tehran-Baghdad peace talks and current developments in the Persian Gulf. 'Aziz, who arrived here today, pledged Iraq's commitment to a lasting peace and good-neighborliness with the Islamic Republic of Iran, hoping that mutual relations would be normalized as soon as possible.

The Iraqi foreign minister also presented Velayati with detailed explanations about recent developments in the

Persian Gulf following Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait. Velayati, referring to the historical religious bonds between the two nations, expressed satisfaction with the realization of peace between the two countries.

Pointing to the ongoing exchange of prisoners of war by the two countries, the Iranian foreign minister expressed hope that the POWs swap would continue to the last person as pledged by the two countries. Velayati also reiterated Iran's stance on the current crisis in the Persian Gulf.

The Islamic Republic has condemend Iraq's take-over of Kuwait and the presence of foreign forces led by the U.S. in the Persian Gulf. The two sides also agreed that a joint committee would be set up and convene in Tehran and Baghdad alternately to follow up the affairs of war prisoners until the end of the POW swap. 'Aziz also invited Velayati to pay an official visit to Baghdad. Also present at the meeting were the oil minsters and ambassadors of the two countries to the UN headquarters in Geneva.

Meets With Rafsanjani

LD1009101490 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 10, IRNA—Visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here late Monday morning. The president outlined Iran's stance towards the latest regional developments and ways of normalizing Tehran-Baghdad relations. Bilateral relations, the Persian Gulf crisis, Iraqi aggression on Kuwait and presence of Western forces in the region were among the issues discussed in the meeting.

'Aziz arrived here Sunday heading a high-ranking political-economic delegation including the Iraqi oil minister. The visit of the Iraqi delegation to Tehran came after Iraq accepted Iran's terms for peace on August 17, among them the 1975 accord, withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders and the repatriation of the war prisoners.

'Aziz Terms Talks 'Constructive'

LD1009102590 Tehran IRNA in English 0929 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept, 10 IRNA—The visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz wound up a one day visit to Tehran and left here for Baghdad 1245 hours local time (0915 GMT) after talks with President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

'Aziz and the accompanying delegation which included Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahim al-Jalabi were seen off at Tehran Mehrabad International Airport by his Iranian Counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh.

Before departure, 'Aziz and his entourage met with President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and discussed issues between the two neighbouring countries, the Persian Gulf crisis, Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and presence of Western forces in the region.

The president outlined Iran's stance vis-a-vis the regional developments as well as ways of normalizing Tehran-Baghdad relations.

'Aziz and al-Jalabi in a two and a half hour meeting with their Iranian counterparts, Velayati and Aqazadeh Sunday evening exchanged views on various regional questions as well as bilateral relations. In the meeting, 'Aziz expressed the hope that Iran-Iraq relations will become normal in the near future.

'Aziz pledged Baghgdad's commitment to establishment of a lasting peace and good neighbourly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also invited Velayati to pay a visit to Baghdad. After his talks with Velayati, the Iraqi foreign minister described his visit as "constructive". The visit which took place at the request of Baghdad is the first by a top-ranking Iraqi delegation to the Islamic Republic since the victory of the Islamic revolution in 1979. The visit took place after Iraq accepted Iran's terms for peace on August 17 which included acceptance of the 1975 accord, withdrawal of forces to the international borders and repatriation of war prisoners.

Iraqi representative at the U.N. headquaters in Geneva Barzan Ibrahim Tikriti was also among the delegation.

Commentary, Editorials Discuss 'Aziz Visit

Paper Notes Purposes

LD0809111390 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 8, IRNA—The morning daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Saturday editorialized on the announced imminent visit to Tehran of the Iraqi foreign minister and said that he has a dual purpose, negotiate establishment of a lasting peace and also request aid to ease the pressure Iraq is currently experiencing.

The question is whether Tariq 'Aziz will return from Tehran empty handed or not? Asked the paper saying that Iran's answer to the first item is totally clear and to the second rather ambigious.

As for the establishment of peace, it stressed, it is well understood that Iran is for a lasting peace and will continue its efforts till the end. Therefore, the Iraqi foreign minister will go home "with a full hand" provided his country abides by the context of the Iraqi president's latest letter to his Iranian counterpart.

As for securing Iranian aid, it said, Iran will study any Iraqi request with regards to the interests of the country "especially if those calls are for medicine and foodstuff." So far Iran has rendered no help to Iraq, "henceforth it

will take any step only within the framework of checking the tension in the region and with regard to the interests of the regional nations," said the daily.

Meanwhile, it continued, three points should be taken into consideration, first, Iraq has attacked Kuwait and Iran has condemned the aggression. Secondly, America is an aggressor and therefore, cannot justify its presence in the region through its expedition. Finally, Iran is an independent country with its policy being that the regional disputes must be settled by the regional states. Therefore, it concluded, naturally Iran will review rendering any help to Iraq within the framework of interests of the country and the regional nations.

'Lasting Peace' Sought

LD0909135190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Greetings dear listeners. The Iraqi foreign affairs minister, Tariq 'Aziz, arrived in Tehran at the head of a political delegation around lunchtime today. The Iraqi oil minister is also accompanying this political delegation. The visit of a high-ranking Iraqi delegation to the Islamic Republic of Iran is an unprecedented issue since the victory of the Islamic revolution.

During the visit, bilateral Tehran-Baghdad relations will be discussed following recent developments and the Iraqi government's acceptance of the conditions set down by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Following the exchange of a number of letters between the Iranian and the Iraqi presidents, the Iraqi government proposed the visit of a political delegation to Tehran. In response, the Islamic Republic of Iran made such visit conditional upon acceptance of the 1975 agreement and withdrawal from the occupied Iranian territories. The Iranian request was accepted on 15 August and the Iraqi government officially endorsed the validity of the 1975 border agreement. The Iraqi government also announced that the occupied Iranian territories would be evacuated immediately and that it is ready to exchange all POW's.

In that regard, the withdrawal was implemented under United Nations supervision and the exchange of POW's is still continuing. Therefore, the visit of the Iraqi political delegation, in connection with the implementation of Resolution 598 and the exchange of the necessary documents between the two countries, can be seen as a complementary action, an action which will eventually confirm demarcation lines and their irrevocability.

As far as the return of peace and security to the common borders is concerned, as repeatedly announced, Iran does not consider talks with Iraq a tactic, but seeks lasting peace between the two Muslim countries. Then, relations can be expanded on a normal level, like Iran's ties with her other neighbors.

Therefore, the Iraqi diplomatic delegation's trip to Tehran could likely be a prelude to further direct contacts between the two countries' officials. Contacts such as those made several times during the withdrawal operations and exchange of POW's at the Khosravi border between officials of the two countries' Foreign Ministries played an effective role in expediting and coordinating the operations.

The Iraqi foreign minister's trip to Tehran is significant within the context of Tehran-Baghdad relations. Iran has stresses the importance of all-round, lasting peace between the two countries. At the same time, the Iranian Government has condemned the occupation of Kuwait and, as a UN member, accepts the UN resolutions which condemn aggression and impose economic sanctions.

Meanwhile, the massing of Western forces, particularly U.S. forces, in the Persian Gulf region has also been condemned by Iran. Iraq's action in Kuwait has created tension in the region and given foreign forces an excuse for their extensive, and possibly prolonged, presence.

Efforts to change demarcation lines and violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of regional countries have failed in the past and would result in nothing but a waste of manpower and financial resources of regional countries. Iran's ties with regional countries and Iraq notwithstanding, the Persian Gulf crisis is of the utmost importance to Iran's national and security considerations. One should not hope for any settlement to the issue contrary to Iran's serious considerations.

Iran's considerations entail the maintenance of peace and security in the region, condemnation of aggression, and evacuation of foreign forces. As President Hashemi-Rafsanjani has said, Iran will stop at nothing to that end.

RESELAT Comments

LD0909165290 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sep. 9, IRNA—A Persian daily commenting on the Iraqi foreign minister's visit to Iran Sunday, said that Tariq 'Aziz was in Tehran to follow up the results of Saddam Husayn's August 15 communique declaring acceptance of the Islamic Republic's terms for peace between the countries.

In its editorial RESALAT added that the Iraqi official has embarked on the visit for other purposes as well such as "reactivating the political policies of Iraq in the region with a view to maintaining the present peace in the interests of Iraq and ensure its own national security against the alliance between Western countries spearheaded by the United States."

It thought that Iran and Iraq were probably after a joint communique for a peace agreement which will contain the points previously agreed upon in the 1975 agreement.

The daily said Iran "does not need a new peace agreement because the 1975 accord continues to stand valid", and that no new agreement between the countries may logically contain any point absent in the 1975 accord. It said to uphold the said agreement the Iranian Government would do well to agree "solely on a declaration on non-hostility with Iraq" which, the editorial said, "should not be presented in the form of a new accord."

The editorial recommended that during talks with the Iraqi official the Islamic Republic would do better to emphasize on the need for additional safeguards for a lasting peace and safeguards against any threats to the interests of either country.

The daily said the talks with the Iraqi foreign minister will inevitably include issues in relation with the current developments in the Persian Gulf and that as far as that point is concerned the Iranians need to be alert listeners. The editorial concluded by saying, "To listen to others talk will be the least harmful, provided only that it be followed by well-judged acts."

Paper Urges Reparations Solution

LD1009090190 Tehran IRNA in English 0716 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 10, IRNA—An Iranian daily Monday editorialized on the ongoing peace process between Iran and Iraq and believed that war has not ended as long as the issue of war reparations is not solved in accordance with the U.N. Resolution 598.

The English-language daily 'KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL' was the only morning paper to deal with the Sunday [9 September] visit to Tehran of Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

With several articles of Resolution 598 almost implemented, Baghdad's acceptance of the 1975 accord and acknowledgments made by many of Iraq's former war allies that Iraq started the war, there would be no particular need to bother about Article Six of the resolution as regards determining the aggressor, said the paper.

On the question of reparations, it said it should be remembered that Iraq and all its allies share the responsibility.

It said the Kuwaiti al-Sabah family, the Saudi rulers as well as the U.S. played active roles in the 1980-88 imposed war.

"The downing of an Iranian commercial airliner and destruction of the oil platforms in the Persian Gulf are some of the issues which have to be settled in accordance with international conventions," the paper believed.

It pointed that after Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the U.S. and its puppet regimes in the region have turned into staunch enemies of Iraq and stressed, "it is too early, rather not wise, to think that the enemies of our enemy are our friends."

"As long as a treaty under the sponsorship of the United Nations and with the fulfillment of all the articles of the Resolution 598 is not duly signed between Baghdad and Tehran, it goes without saying that Iraq is technically our enemy," concluded the daily.

President Rejects Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

LD0709171490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpts] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani ended his two-day visit to the Central Province this evening. Our correspondent reports:

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani announced in Saveh: The Islamic Republic of Iran will continue all its efforts toward bringing possible clashes in the Persian Gulf region to an end. [sentence as heard]

Our country's president ended his two-day visit to the central province by travelling to Saveh this evening to inspect the dam in that town. He announced the above in an interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision, Arak center, and added: We are optimistic about the future of the Persian Gulf region, but if the United States wants to use this as an excuse to establish a base for itself alongside the holy sanctuary the world of Islam will obviously not tolerate such a move and if the United States does not want to leave the region by itself, the world of Islam will throw it out.

He referred to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran does not accept Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait and said: We hope that both Iraq and the United States will come to their senses before there is a clash in the region, and will stop their adventurism. [passage omitted]

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the delegation accompanying him left the Central Province for Tehran this evening.

Interviewed on Gulf Crisis

LD0809185590 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] As you heard in tonight's news bulletin, in an interview with the Central News Unit Arak correspondent, at the end of his two-day visit to the Central Province President Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke about the visit, about issues relating to the country's industries, and about the Persian Gulf crisis. Let me draw your attention to the interview. Good night. May God keep you.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted]

[Interviewer] In view of the fact that the dimensions of the crisis are expanding by the day, what is your assessment of the future of these events in the region?

[Rafsanjani] I am generally optimistic in my analyses. I think that the outcome of the crisis might be good. After all, the mischief-makers have fallen upon each other and so some others will be relieved of having to deal with

them. Of course, there could be some bitter consequences as well. One cause for anxiety is that the Americans could decide that they want to stay here; that they will settle down here. I do not really think that that will happen because if the Americans remain in the region, and in Saudi Arabia at that, next to Mecca, that would mean taking on the entire world of Islam. The world of Islam will not tolerate the headman of global arrogance staying next to the Kaaba. They themselves understand that; when the crisis is over, they will go, God willing; and if they do not, we will throw them out. It is not as if we cannot prevent that.

They were not able to stay in Lebanon; how can they stay here? However, the worry, of course, is that there will be some foolishness here; that there might be a clash; that an extensive war will be brought about; that the people of the region might be harmed; the region's industries might be harmed.

Iraq did a bad thing; it threw a bad stone. [words indistinct] At any rate, the invasion is unacceptable. We, too, are trying to ensure that the issue is resolved without destruction and without severe clashes. In any case, we hope that the Iraqis come to their senses, go back to their own place, cease their mischief-making in the region, and that the Americans understand that this is not a place for staying in and that they should leave this place to the people; and also that, from these adventures which have occurred, vigilance and unity is brought about in the Islamic community. That is the optimistic view of the matter. Of course, there are also pessimistic possibilities but we prefer for the moment not to upset the people, not to give them a bitter taste with those bad possibilities. [end recording]

Chairs Security Council Session

LD0809171690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The Supreme National Security Council met this evening under the chairmanship of President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and in the presence of all its members. In the meeting, which was also attended by political advisors and high-ranking military commanders, future relations between Iran and Iraq, the sensitive situation in the Persian Gulf region, the importance of the rapid reestablishment of peace and security in the region, the avoidance of change in the political geography, and the independence and territorial integrity of all the region's countries were discussed and examined. Possible diplomatic solutions for removing the existing tension and the consequences of a military engagement in the region were assessed and necessary decisions were made.

Karrubi Criticizes U.S. Presence in Gulf

At Open Session of Majles

LD0909141590 Tehran IRNA in English 1255 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA—The Majlis speaker said here Sunday that the U.S. was now facing Hizbollah cells throughout the world and the Persian Gulf in particular and that it would be driven out of the region humiliated by Muslims if it intended to remain there.

"Since the very beginning we have condemned Iraq's aggression against Kuwait but the presence of the U.S. as a bully in the region is much more dangerous," Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi told the open session of the Majlis.

"The U.S. has announced shamelessly and impudently that it will remain in the region even if Iraq withdrew from Kuwait. Therefore our security is in jeopardy and the U.S. presence is in contradiction with our interests," Karrubi warned.

Referring to the deployment of U.S. forces in the holy land of Hijaz, Karrubi said "it is a shame for Muslims that such a world- devouring arrogant as the U.S. deploys its fun-loving forces in the Islamic sanctuaries and formally announces that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait should pay the expenses of these epicures."

"Besides political issues, the presence of the U.S. in the region is the worst cultural disaster for us. America wants to spread the corrupt Western culture among Muslims. But the U.S. should know that it will never enjoy security in the Persian Gulf," he said.

Karrubi said "the U.S. has come to the region for the sake of its oil reserves and this would not be tolerable for Muslims. The region belongs to Muslims and the Islamic states and Muslim peoples of the region themselves that should solve the problems facing the region."

Addresses POW's

LD0909121590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Majles speaker Karrubi delivered a speech at a large gathering of the victorious POW's, who were recently returned to their Islamic homeland. Having paid tribute to these courageous dear ones, the Majles speaker stressed: Today, we all bear the important responsibility of pursuing the imam's path. He advised the POW's to study the imam's will after visiting all their relatives. Remarking on the Persian Gulf crisis, the Majles speaker said: We condemned Iraq's onslaught against Kuwait from the very start, but the U.S. presence in the region is even more perilous.

Pointing out the cultural and political consequences of the U.S. presence in the region, the Majles speaker said: The United States has come to the Persian Gulf for the sake of this region's oil reserves and this will not be tolerated by the Muslims. The region belongs to the Muslims and the problems in the region should be resolved by the Islamic countries and the Muslims in the region.

Yazdi Criticizes U.S. Role in Gulf Crisis

LD0709112790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 8 September anniversary of Bloody Friday and the martyrdom of a many-risen and justice-seeking people of Tehran by the Pahlavi regime, the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran went to Friday prayer places today and performed the eternal Muhammadan rites. In Tehran, Friday prayers were held at Tehran University and nearby streets attended by the Hezbollahi people and led by Ayatollah Yazdi. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Persian Gulf crisis, Ayatollah Yazdi referred to Iran's fundamental stance. He said: As Iran considers the presence U.S. forces and its allies in the region as dangerous, Iran condemns the forcible occupation of any country. He added: The foreign forces pursue goals other than resolving the crisis. They have come to the Persian Gulf to get their hands on the wealth of the region's people. He stressed: The region's problem must be solved by regional countries. [passage omitted]

Describing the Judiciary's activities he said: More than 3.5 million cases have been completed in the country. This is thanks to the efforts of 3,000 judges and 17,000 Judiciary staff. [passage omitted]

Habibi Rejects Foreign Presence in Gulf

LD0909080590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] First Vice-President Habibi met with the people of Bushehr last night. He referred to the crisis in the Persian Gulf and stressed: The presence of aliens in the Persian Gulf can never be tolerated by us. The Persian Gulf belongs to Iran and other littoral states and it is they who should resolve the current crisis.

He added: The Iraqi acceptance of the 1975 accord is not connected with the problem of Kuwait and we are against any change in the geography of the region. Continuing his remarks, the first vice-president referred to the existing talents and potentials in the Bushehr province and said: The country's officials are hopeful that through proper implementation of the five-year-plan deprivations will be removed from Bushehr Province.

Paper Says Country 'Free To Send Food' to Iraq

LD0709115490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1104 GMT 7 Sep 90

[From the "Review of the Week"]

[Text] Iran has repeatedly confirmed that Iraq's aggression against Kuwait is condemned and that the issue has nothing to do with the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iran and the freeing of the POW's.

Yet, the English language newspaper, TEHRAN TIMES, in its Thursday issue, wrote that Iran was free to send food and medical help to the Iraqi nation. And such an affair, [sending food and medicine to Iraq] if undertaken, will not contradict international laws and the resolutions of the United Nations.

Commentary Views Iraqi Options in Gulf Crisis

LD0809125690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said yesterday that the countries of the Common Market would ask the Security Council to hold talks on adopting new measures to tighten further the embargo against Iraq.

What could be the meaning of such utterances at a time when the the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union are to meet tomorrow in Helsinki? Observers believe that such moves may well be assessed as a reiteration of the united world stance against the occupation and annexation of Kuwait which is an independent state and a member of the United Nations.

At the same time it can be said that the world is showing the Iraqi authorities that they are making a mistake if they believe that the passage of time can impose the occupation of Kuwait on the world as a foregone conclusion. That is because the acceptance of Iraq's move by other countries is tantamount to the collapse of the pillars of international security and that henceforth, any country can resort to military force to create yet another crisis—an unimaginable eventuality.

The tightening of the economic blockade and strengthening of the military forces in the region indicate that not only will the passage of time not bring about a compromise on Kuwait's occupation, but, in fact, the passage of time will make it even more difficult for goods to enter Iraq due to a tighter embargo and the possibility of an air blockade. This is at a time when none of the previous allies of Iraq can help that country in any effective way.

Though at present there are two different approaches on how to confront Iraq, the fact remains that the two approaches differ only on ways and means of how to put an end to the crisis; in the principle of confronting the aggressor the two approaches do not differ. If Iraq succeeds in busting the embargo and making the UN sanctions ineffective, then the only solution for putting an end to the crisis will remain to be that of resorting to militarty force. Thus, it would be Iraq's choice—either to chose a peaceful solution or a military one. She must choose one of these two. In view of the experts of political issues there is no third alternative.

Tehran Views Turkey's Stand on Gulf Crisis

NC0709102190 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary: "The Gulf Crisis and Turkey"]

[Text] Turkey, which occupies a special political and economic place in the Middle East, has attracted the attention of the Western countries and Iraq as a result of the Gulf crisis resulting from Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. Contrary to the neutrality it maintained during the eight-year-long Iran-Iraq war, the Turkish Government's political interests have now prompted it to adopt an anti-Iraq approach. Turkey has moreover generated tension in its relations with Iraq by granting wide-ranging privileges to the U.S. military forces.

Although there is little evidence to prove that Turkey is interested in joining a multisided war against Iraq, Turkish politicians support the West on the Gulf crisis. Furthermore, they have been trying to indicate that they maintain a firm stand and wish to see the leaders in Baghdad ousted.

In a recent interview with a Turkish newspaper, President Turgut Ozal strongly criticized the policy pursued by Iraq and predicted that the political life of the government in Baghdad will end in the near future. The strong tone of Ozal's remarks indicates that Turkey has adopted a new approach and changed its viewpoint on the Gulf crisis. This is an indication that the benefits Turkey receives because of its support for the policies of the European countries far outweigh its gains from its high-level trade relations with Iraq. In other words, Ankara has made the following assessment on the Middle East: The oil-producing Arab countries are opposed to the occupation of Kuwait. All these countries are politically influenced by the United States. In view of this, Ankara believes that supporting these countries will be in Turkey's interest.

Meanwhile, the approach Turkey has adopted has raised the possibility of significant material benefits despite the sizable losses sustained in its trade relations with Iraq. For example, there is a possibility that the United States may write off more than $7 billion of Turkey's debts.

Of course, the Americans are moving in the meantime to establish a new front on Turkey's border with Iraq to prevent that country from concentrating all its forces in its southern sectors. Furthermore, the Americans want to use the Turkish ground forces instead of U.S. troops in a ground attack on Iraq. In fact, the composition of the U.S. forces at the bases in Turkey indicates that they will be used in air attacks. The United States wants its allies to take over the ground operations, where the casualties will be higher.

Taking advantage of the Gulf crisis, the Turkish Government is trying to draw the attention of its allies in Europe to Turkey's sensitive and strategic place in the Middle East. The Turkish Government's goal is to convince its allies to attach importance to Turkey's demands, particularly on the question of Turkey's membership in the EC, something which has been opposed by all members of that organization.

Whether Turkey will be able to use this situation or opportunity to rectify its economic situation depends on the success the Western countries have in resolving the Gulf crisis and on the extent Iraq will be able to resist international pressures.

Deputy Foreign Minister Interviewed on Hostages

NC0709184390 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 25 Aug 90 pp 1,3

[TEHRAN TIMES City Desk report]

[Excerpts] Tehran—Another Western hostage was due to go home soon and one senior official of the Iranian Foreign Ministry said that the Islamic group "once more has shown goodwill towards the west."

Talking to the TEHRAN TIMES on the telephone Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of Europe and America Mahmud Va'ezi said yesterday," an Irish hostage in Lebanon was due to be released within a few hours." [passage omitted]

Va'ezi said, "We are thankful to the Islamic groups in Lebanon who once more showed their goodwill towards the West."

He said that release resulted from several months of efforts of the Iranian officials and the Islamic groups in Lebanon.

"We expect that the West will take similar steps for the freedom of Lebanese prisoners and Iranian officials and the Islamic groups in Lebanon.

"We expect that the West will take similar steps for the freedom of Lebanese prisoners and Iranian hostages," Va'ezi said.

"Such a move will make our efforts for the freedom of hostages easier," Va'ezi said.

"I hope in future all hostages will be released. We will try our best, no matter which nationality they are. We will try our best for their freedom," he emphasized.

"We should make efforts to pave the way for the use of our influence in this direction so that all may be freed," Va'ezi said.

Petroleum Minister Interviewed on Oil Output

LD0709204990 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Studio interview with Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh by unidentified reporter; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Thank you, very much, Mr. Aqazadeh, for granting this interview. In light of the stances adopted by the OPEC member countries, how do you see the trend of oil prices in the next few days, if in fact production is increased?

[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In my view, the increase in production has already been realized. Moreover, a week has elapsed since the consultative session, and we have witnessed how—with the concurrence of the consultative session, and with the diplomatic efforts—the prices were lowered by a few dollars. However, that trend took a downward course after a few days so that current prices are practically equal to what they were prior to the consultative session.

Therefore, the consultative session did not have a serious impact. The oil price was linked more directly to the political situation in the region and the prospective trend of regional developments.

[Reporter] What is the main reason for other countries, besides Saudi Arabia and the UAE, accepting the increase in oil production? Would those countries manage to fill the oil vacuum left by Iraq and Kuwait? What are Iran's reactions in that respect? Would you please tell us whether Iran plans to increase its production or not?

[Aqazadeh] I would like to point out that, with the exception of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, the other countries do not have much capacity for increasing their production. Venezuela, which announced that it will increase, or it has increased, its production, comprises one sector of production, namely the crude oil outside the framework of OPEC oil—because the oil from that particular sector, which has little capacity to increase production, is related to very heavy oil, the (?APO) or quality of which does not meet OPEC requirements. As for the remaining countries, they do not have a great capacity.

The reason for the unanimity of views among a group of countries can be seen if you note the messages passed between the U.S. and those countries prior to the consultative session, which clearly indicate that it was a request put to those countries by the U.S. targeted at making at least a psychological impact on the oil situation.

Regarding the second part of your question—on whether we will increase our oil output or not—we see no need for that right now. I repeat: it was a mistake by OPEC to have taken such action. With the existing great volume of oil in the world, we could have exploited world reserves, asking them to put their oil on the market. Lessening international strategic reserves would have helped long-term market stability.

As to when we plan to increase our oil output, we can increase our oil by 500,000 barrels; however, now is not the time for this increase. We will evaluate the situation, and if the conditions enter a critical stage, we will increase production then.

[Reporter] Mr. Aqazadeh, please tell us, in light of recent OPEC developments, which counter the previous hopeful trend, how do you assess the future of OPEC and its decision-making? Do you think it possible that you may have a joint meeting with consumers and the International Energy Agency?

[Aqazadeh] The Interntional Energy Agency began with the philosophy that they should be able to have a minimum 90-days-worth of stockpiles in case of crisis.

We find circumstancs are exceptional now; if conditions deteriorate and move toward greater engagement, then the circumstances will become even more critical. The need for contact, coordination, and cooperation between these two organizations clearly increases by the day.

Of course, apart from that, the 1990's are a decade in which the consumer and the producer must coordinate with each other, especially on long term policies. This is being raised in general, and it is felt that there is a need for that.

[Reporter] In your view, if the Persian Gulf crisis ends, whether through military or diplomatic means, what will be the trend of prices in the future?

[Aqazadeh] Since we are speaking politically, you know that the fringe, that upper corner, that region of the Persian Gulf between the countries of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, that region has over 60 percent of the world's oil reserves; in other words, this region will continue to be a very special region even 100 years from now, politically and strategically, and its importance will grow by the day because oil in other parts of the world is decreasing.

The production of other countries will decrease, and you yourself know better than I that, if you assume that the circumstances brought about in Kuwait—that invasion by Iraq—had occurred somewhere else in the world, would the world really gather all its military forces and all its facilities and resources there?

[Reporter] Of course not.

[Aqazadeh] Kuwait has nothing but oil; the rest of it is just land and nothing else, no special features.

Therefore, that oil is the main key to this regional issue, and, in light of its reserves, it will continue to be special, even 100 years from now. It is political.

The entire world has united and is interfering in this region, not because of the amir of Kuwait. Their interests lie in that vital substance, the reason for their presence.

As to how we assess this situation: Of course, current conditions do not point to a resolution; the conditions are becoming more critical every day, and, in critical conditions, we foresee that—especially from the point of view of oil markets—we will have extraordinary circumstances.

It will depend on the IEA [expansion unknown], on their decisions about the use of stockpiles, their strategic stockpiles, bearing in mind that they now have over 3.5 billion barrels of oil stocks and they can even make up for losses from Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, up to a point. Of course, the prices would be high, but they would not be in a critical state. I do not think there is an uncontrollable crisis, but prices may be over $35 or thereabouts.

Mottaki Cites Problems Handling Kuwaiti Refugees

LD0709135890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1104 GMT 7 Sep 90

[From the "Review of the week" program]

[Text] The plight of the refugees and escapees from Kuwait who have gone to Jordan has created its own crisis. It is said that some 500,000 of these refugees, mostly Asians, will turn to Iran as well. Mr. [Manuchehr] Mottaki, deputy foreign minister for international affair, was asked about the number of refugees who have asked to use Iranian facilities and transit routes enroute to their countries.

[Begin Mottaki recording] To date, nearly 90,000 have arrived in our country from various frontier posts, that is, from Shalamcheh, Bazargan, Serow. They have arrived from the Iranian border with Iraq and with Turkey. Most of these people are nationals of the Islamic Republic, and Iranians resident in Kuwait. They have lost their savings and capital under the critical conditions there. They have now returned home.

To date, around 20,000 Pakistani nationals have also entered our country to go to their own country through the transit route of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The others, nationals from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines, India, and Japan, as well as other countries, have entered our country during the past few days. They have left Iran for their own countries, have entered our country during the past few days. They have left Iran for their own countries through facilities which were provided.

Because of the hardships facing these refugees, we have told international organizations, which have been in touch with us, to speed up their transfer from Iraq and Kuwait to their own countries.

We are currently talking with international organizations which have declared their readiness, whether they are in Geneva or in Tehran. We have told them about the facilities which they have in mind. The main point here is the means of transportation. Although a considerable segment of the transportation facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran are assigned to this humanitarian task, it should be noted that the huge task of transporting 500,000 nationals from different countries, within a short span of time, is not within the means of a single government.

We hope that through the assistance of the international community—countries, humanitarian nongovernmental organizations—we may adopt improved measures. So far, the number [of refugees involved] which various countries have communicated to the Islamic Republic of Iran totals around 500,000 people. This is in addition to the facilities which the USSR Government has requested [from Iran]

Kuwait Arrivals via Shalamcheh Stopped by Iraq

LD0809153390 Tehran IRNA in English 1443 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Ahvaz, Sept. 8, IRNA—Arrivals from Kuwait in Iran through Shalamcheh border with Iraq has now halted reportedly as a result of tight security measures by Iraq. The new measures, according to foreign subjects arriving in Shalamcheh of Iran, include a more scrupulous scrutiny of passports and other identity papers by Iraqi officers.

A large group of foreigners in Kuwait who are heading to Iran are reportedly being stopped at a border checkpoint near the Iraqi port city of Basra. During the past few days there has been also a sharp drop in number of returning Iranians from Kuwait. Filipinos compose a large percentage of expatriates in Kuwait and representative of the Filipino Embassy in Tehran who has visited the border checkpoint in Shalamcheh is now in Khorramshahr of Iran to facilitate the clearance of arriving Filipinos in the coming days.

More Unregistered POW's Exchanged With Iraq

LD0709172790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] About 300 more unregistered freed men [POW's] returned to the Islamic homeland today. According to the Central News Unit correspondent despatched to the Khosravi region, at 1515 today, the 12th group of our country's unregistered POW's, chanting "God is Great," "God's Hand is on our Heads," and "Khamene'i is our Leader," entered the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Manzariyeh in Iraq at the Khosravi border post. They were warmly welcomed by a group of commanders and border guards of Islam.

At the same time as the return of this group of freed men, 900 more Iraqi POW's returned to their country under the direct supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Our correspondent reports: In a ceremony this afternoon in the presence of the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, 750 of the freed men boarded eight planes of the Islamic Republic of Iran's air force, and were flown from Bakhtaran to Tehran and other locations in our country.

Majles Speaker Says To Expand USSR Relations

LD0909212390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] On the eve of his departure to take up his new appointment, Nematollah Izadi, the Islamic Republic of Iran's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, met and conferred on Sunday with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin, Karrubi, speaker of the Majles. Emphasizing the expansion of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, Mr. Karrubi said: The Islamic Republic of Iran, bearing in mind the preservation of the policy of neither East nor West, intends to expand relations with its northern neighbor.

The speaker of the Majles also pointed to the stand adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran toward recent developments in the region and noted that America's military presence has never resulted in tranquility and peace anywhere in the world.

Hungarian Reportage on Va'ezi Visit to Hungary

WA0709123890

For Hungarian media reportage on the visit by Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmud Va'ezi to Hungary, including reports on his meeting with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz, please see the Hungary section of the 7 September East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

*Commentary Reflects on Crisis in Persian Gulf

90AS0360R Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 22 Aug 90 pp 5, 25

[Text] With the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, a new crisis has been created in the Persian Gulf region, the expansion and consequences of which are hard to predict. Considering the military presence of the United States and its allies in the region as well as the insistence of both sides (the United States and Iraq) on maintaining their claimed interests and remaining in their established positions, there is cause for worry about the future and feeling threatened by the existing fragile situation. Of course, Iraq and the supporters of the previous regime in Kuwait each look at the Persian Gulf events in terms of their own interests, and if we want to look at these events from the perspective of the value system and interests of the Islamic revolution, naturally we shall reach other conclusions.

1. The regime of Iraq is aggressive by nature, and if it has resources and military capability, under the right conditions, Saddam's attack on one thing or another and aggression against neighbors is a certainty. Hence, we can be sure that the Ba'th Party governing Iraq has been and will be a factor of chaos and crisis in the Persian Gulf.

2. At the stage of Iraq's aggression against Iran, due to the opposition of the West and the reactionary Arab countries to the Islamic revolution, the aggressive nature of Saddam was covered up and he was supported in various ways (military, economic, political, propaganda, etc.). But, naturally, not only was his aggressive nature directed toward the Islamic Republic but it has also spread toward former allies and yesterday's supporters.

3. Both Iraq and the countries in the region, and before them the Western countries and the present rulers of the world, have proven that they have neither "friends" in the world nor "enemies." Rather, "interests" are the only standard in their political decisions. Also, it is clear that they do not adhere to any legal or moral value system. For this reason, one must not be deceived by the slogans of either side and mistake a war over "interests" for a war over "principles." Iraq is as far removed from "anti-American" and "anti-Israeli" ideals as the United States is from slogans of freedom, justice, and fighting aggression.

4. With regard to Iraq, the West faces a dilemma. On the one hand, it needs its power to confront the Islamic revolution of Iran and, on the other hand, the power of Saddam may damage friends and the long-term interests of the West. In the atmosphere stemming from this confusion in the position of Westerners, Saddam considered the occupation and annexation of Kuwait to Iraq a possibility and still insists on it. If the governments and superpowers ruling the societies of the world at the juncture of the aggression of Iraq against Iran would have confronted Iraq as the aggressor and put aside concern for their profits and losses, this aggression against Kuwait would not have occurred. But, naturally, in that case, the aggression of the United States and its satellites would have been prevented, and this is not desirable to Washington.

5. The Islamic Republic in foreign policy supports moral principles and specific legal standards. For this reason, it has condemned the aggression of Iraq against Kuwait, despite the past positions of the rulers of Kuwait against the Islamic revolution. Not even acceptance of the 1975 treaty by the government of Iraq will change the policy of Iran. Under any circumstances, the Islamic Republic demands the unconditional exit of the Iraqi military from Kuwait.

6. The action of the Security Council vis-a-vis the aggression against Kuwait, despite its being directly influenced by the U.S. position, is worthy of contemplation and has enjoyed the widespread cooperation of the world governments. But such actions are acceptable when, firstly, they are permanent and universal and, secondly, when they do not arise from the interests and positions of the superpowers and are not likely to ultimately create the grounds for new aggression and interference in the fate of other nations by the superpowers. For these reasons, we believe that if there is a need for action beyond an economic blockade, military embargo, and refusal to purchase oil from Iraq, the United Nations must make a new decision and, by organizing a multinational force in which the United States has a role equivalent to that of others, complete the sea blockade of Iraq and, while imposing pressure on Baghdad to withdraw from Kuwait, prevent misuses by others.

7. Countries such as Saudi Arabia, the Emirates and Qatar, by inviting the United States to protect them against the possible aggression of Saddam, have proven that they are rootless, distanced from the people, and rather than relying on regional solutions have relied on the military might of superpowers such as the United States. Although these governments are now suffering the consequences of their past shameless actions, we are certain the fire that has been set by inviting the United States into the region will catch up with them as well, and sooner or later they shall regret this recent action. Perhaps the military capability and population of these countries prohibit them from confronting Iraqi aggression. But under such conditions, in addition to attracting the support of world assemblies, attention must be paid to cooperation among the governments of the region and preventing the presence of foreign military powers who are the enemies of the Muslim people and intend to dominate the resources of the region.

8. The United States, while dominating the oil resources in the region, intends to fully control the Muslim nations and governments and, simultaneous with controlling Saddam, thinks about confronting Islamic movements. Hence, the presence of foreign forces in general is harmful to the Islamic revolution and the interests of the nations in the region. For this reason, we demand the simultaneous withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the foreign forces from the region and consider any other method to be detrimental to the Muslim people of the Persian Gulf coasts.

9. Finally, Iraq, under the conditions of having become quite disillusioned by the support of the Westerners, submitted to the legitimate demands of the Islamic Republic. We consider this a great step towards the implementation of Resolution 598, and even though we are sure that this action should be analyzed as a momentary policy of Iraq, we hope that Baghdad will act similarly in regard to Kuwait and by evacuating that country eliminate the grounds for chaos in the region.

10. With the expansion of the crisis and the escalation of the critical situation, the possibility of military involvement becomes stronger, a matter the control over which cannot be predicted. Although the purpose of the military posturing of both sides is mainly to frighten the opponent and show their seriousness on the announced positions, undoubtedly, with the fury of the first bullet, the region will be set aflame. Will the West consent to this? It seems that Iraq enjoys less power and will have to leave Kuwait even though there is also the possibility of peace.

11. While adhering in practice to the Security Council resolution concerning the embargo on Iraq, Iran condemns any sort of military action and resorting to force and believes that if there is overall cooperation among the governments, Iraq can be forced to leave Kuwait. At the same time, it seems that the United States in its recent actions is not merely thinking about forcing Iraq to leave Kuwait but has long-term plans for dominating the region and its resources. If this is so, the Persian Gulf region will not have peace and tranquility in the future and the anger of the Muslim people of Iran and other countries will surround the U.S. forces. Naturally, that day, countries such as Saudi Arabia will be among the first people to regret inviting the Americans.

Political Service Secretary

*New Government Appointments Announced

90AS0360S Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 22 Aug 90 p 3

[Text]

- By the order of Dr. Jamshidi, the director of the center for statistics of Iran, 'Abas'ali Reza'i was appointed deputy for projects and studies of that center and assumed his duties.
- By the order of Dr. 'Adeli, the director general of the Central Bank, Mohammad A'rabi was appointed counsel to the director general of banking affairs.
- The deputy director of the judicial branch and director of documentation and property registration of the country appointed Engineer Seyyed-Hadi Meftaq to the position of director general of administrative affairs of the organization for document and property registration of the country.
- By separate orders from Engineer Mohammad Naraqi, the director general of the Iranian communications company, Valiollah Rezvani was appointed as director general and head of the board of directors for plan and development of the Iranian telephone company and Engineer Samad Shadkam as deputy for research and production of the communications company.
- Hojjat ol-Eslam Montajebnia, the representative of the vali-ye faqih [supreme jurisconsult] and head of the ideological-political organization of the Police Department, appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam Gharavi-Rafsanjani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shakhsi-Ostad, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mazari as directors of the ideological-political offices of the Police Department of Tehran, the inspector's office, and the office of traffic police of Tehran, respectively.

*More New Appointments

90AS0360T Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 15 Aug 90 p 4

[Text] In accordance with an order by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, the minister of culture and Islamic guidance, 'Abdolhoseyn Amini was appointed director general of the office of culture and Islamic guidance of Kordestan Province.

Dr. Nezhad-Hoseynian, the minister of heavy industries, appointed in separate directives Ahmad Ashraf-Eslami as the deputy minister for communications affairs of the Majles, Engineer Mehdi Mofidi as deputy minister for economics and trade, Dr. 'Abdolrahim Gavahi as deputy minister for international affairs, Engineer Ahmad Nasri

as supervisor for the affairs of provinces, and Dr. Yusef Hojjat as counsel to the minister, each of whom assumed their duties.

*KEYHAN HAVA'I Under Pressure To Close

90AS0345G London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Aug 90 p 11

[Text] The weekly KEYHAN HAVA'I, in one of its latest issues, predicted a fate for the Islamic government in Iran similar to that of the communist governments in Eastern Europe: "In the long run, no revolution can retain its authenticity without improving the material circumstances of the people." In the view of this weekly journal's writer, economic improvement requires a revision of ideology and method.

This prediction was taken very seriously by Majles deputy Mohammad Reza Bahonar. In a pre-agenda speech he said that in the view of the weekly journal KEYHAN-E HAVA'I, "with the departure of the Imam, the government of velayat [the jurisconsult] is fading and he feels the need for a revision of ideology and method, and in short, it has a fate like that of communism."

The Majles deputy saw this as regrettable, saying this publication is "the only spokesman for the revolution and the only means of intellectual communication with students and those concerned about the Islamic revolution in many nations of the world, and in this way it has taken a step to propagate the views of the chief enemies of the Islamic revolution."

It is worth noting that KEYHAN-E HAVA'I itself makes no claim at all to being a "means of intellectual communication with those concerned about the Islamic revolution," because in its answer to Mohammad Reza Bahonar, among other things it admits that "most of the readers of KEYHAN-E HAVA'I are people who do not have a firm and deep belief in Islam, the Islamic revolution, and its long-term goals, and in this very way they are distinguished from most of the people and compatriots within the country." It adds that a more broad-minded approach must be taken to this "counterrevolutionary" audience.

Of course, such a "defense" did not put KEYHAN-E HAVA'I out of range of fire from its opponents.

To set itself apart from the daily newspaper KEYHAN printed in Tehran, this publication has found it advisable since its issue of 25 July to emphasize its "independence," describing itself as KEYHAN-E HAVA'I, especially for Iranians outside the country, director: 'Abbas Salimi Namini.

*Bank Shows 20 Percent Net Profit

90AS0345L London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Aug 90 p 4

[Text] Last year the Egypt and Iran Expansion Bank was able to increase its profits about 19 percent by participating actively in investments in Egypt. Egyptian banking sources have reported that the Egypt and Iran Expansion Bank's net profits last year were about $2.8 million. Last year this bank was also able to add about eight percent to its assets, bringing them to more than $376 million.

The investments of the Egypt and Iran Expansion Bank, which was founded in Iran before the revolution, belong to the Egyptian Alexandria Bank, the Egyptian Insurance Company, the Iran National Bank [Bank-e Melli-ye Iran] and the Iran Bank of Industry and Mining. The weekly MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST [MEED] of London has reported that the level of participation of the two banks, the Iran National Bank and the Iran Bank of Industry and Mining, is 12.5 percent.

Many banking affairs experts believed that the Iranian revolution and the cutting of political, commercial, and cultural relations between the Islamic Republic and Egypt would put an end to financial participation by the two Iranian investment banks in the Egypt and Iran Expansion Bank, and that the Islamic regime would effectively close this bank by pulling out its investments.

Despite these predictions, the Islamic Republic, despite serious clashes with Egypt in the last 10 years, has not pulled out the investments of the two Iranian banks in the Egypt and Iran Expansion Bank, and this bank has been able to strengthen its financial base by expanding its financial operations in various investment and tourism areas and to make enormous profits.

*Direct Flights to Canada To Resume

90AS0345K London KEYHAN in Persian 9 Aug 90 p 4

[Text] Aircraft from the Iran National Airways Homa will be flying to Canada by the end of 1369 [20 March 1991], connecting this nation with Iran. Moreover, by the month of Mehr this year [23 September-22 October], Tehran is to be connected with Kuwait by air, provided political conditions are favorable, Kuwait's situation is clarified and there is an end to the crisis caused by the invasion of this country by Iraqi forces.

Engineer Shafti, acting director of the Iran National Airways Homa, recently told reporters during a stay in Mashhad that he is negotiating with Canadian air transportation officials to establish flights to Canada, and it is hoped that by the end of the current year [20 March 1991] air connections will be established between Tehran and Canada.

The acting director of Homa, who had gone to Mashhad to take part in ceremonies opening the first direct flight from Mashhad to Damascus, told reporters that after the month of Mehr [23 September-22 October] there will be Homa flights to Kuwait, and these flights will go from Tehran and Shiraz.

During his press conference, Engineer Shafti said: A project with Pakistan is also being studied, and if Pakistan Airways agrees, Pakistan Airways will open flights from Mashhad to Kuwait.

The acting director of the Iran National Airways discussed this company's future plans and the method for moving visitors to Syria from other provinces. He announced that by the end of the current year the company's aircraft will take all visitors waiting in the provinces of Khorasan, Fars, and Esfahan from the waiting areas in these provincial centers directly to Syria. The official told media representatives that all flights will be made within the framework of legal authorization. He added: In recent years, sufficient investments have not been made in the Islamic Republic's air travel. Shafti announced that he believes in rebuilding aircraft, and emphasized that the government's Five-Year Plan provides for replacements.

In his press conference, the acting director of the Iran National Airways discussed the company's efforts to buy new aircraft. He said: Authorization has been issued to buy 12 aircraft and in this regard talks are being held with aircraft builders.

The official denied rumors of the purchase of second-hand aircraft from Kuwait, and said that under no circumstances does the Islamic Republic Aircraft Organization intend to buy aircraft from the Kuwait Aircraft Organization.

Concerning the purchase of aircraft from the Soviet Union, Engineer Shafti said: At this time we do not have any kind of channels or talks with the Soviet Union for the purchase of passenger aircraft.

In the matter of opening Homa offices outside the country, Shafti announced that this year Homa offices will be opened in Singapore and Canada, and in this regard talks are underway with those companies.

Pakistan

Senate Chairman on Troop Mission to Saudi Arabia

BK0809162390 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad has said Pakistan's decision to send its troops to Saudi Arabia was made after careful consideration which reflects its solidarity with Arab fraternity during this moment of trial. Speaking at a seminar in Islamabad today on the Gulf crisis and the future of the Islamic community, he said this decision also reflects our determination to ensure the sanctity and safety of the holy places of Islam. He told the gathering of intellectuals, diplomats, and religious scholars that with the same spirit of Islamic brotherhood, Saudi Arabia also supported Pakistan during its time of trial in 1965 and 1971, after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and recently on the Kashmir problem. He said Pakistan cannot remain aloof to the present situation in the Gulf, as it has vital political and economic interests there.

The seminar demanded an emergency summit meeting of the leaders of the Islamic Conference Organization to discuss the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Official Says Blankets, Food Sent to Baghdad

BK0909154390 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] So far more than 34,600 Pakistanis have been brought back to Pakistan from Kuwait and Iraq. Giving these details at a news conference in Islamabad today, the special assistant to the prime minister, Mr. Kamal Akhtar, said that now there are no Pakistanis in the camps in Riyadh, Amman, and Turkey. He added that another more than 4,000 Pakistanis who have left Kuwait and Iraq are returning home by various means. Mr. Kamal Akhtar said that there were about 90,000 Pakistanis in Kuwait and about 30,000 in Iraq. He said a large number of these Pakistanis have returned either by their personal vehicles via Turkey or Iran or by government transport supplied by Pakistani envoys stationed in Ankara and Tehran. About 15,500 Pakistanis have returned home by these means.

The special assistant spoke about the facilities being provided to the Pakistanis returning home. Referring to the shortage of food in Kuwait and Iraq, he said the government has sent 6,000 blankets and food for Pakistanis staying in these countries.

Mr. Kamal Akhtar said Pakistan will have to suffer a payment deficit of one billion dollars which includes increase in oil prices and losses in foreign remittances and trade with Iraq and Kuwait.

Government To Send Food to Nationals in Gulf

BK1009043490 London BBC World Service in English 0215 GMT 10 Sep 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Pakistan says it is to send food and medicine to its citizens in Iraq and Kuwait. The decision which was announced by the official in charge of government efforts to assist Pakistanis stranded in the Gulf, Mr. Kamal Akhtar, comes in spite of American appeals for international adherence to the UN-imposed sanctions against Baghdad. From Karachi Lyce Doucet reports:

[Begin Doucet recording] Mr. Akhtar announced Pakistan would send medicine and food, including rice, lentils, sugar, and tea, to the some 50,000 Pakistanis who, he said, were still in Kuwait and facing shortages. It is not known exactly how many Pakistanis are still in Iraq. Mr. Akhtar, who heads the government task force, said the population was smaller than in Kuwait. He said

goods will be flown to the Jordanian capital and transported overland to Baghdad where they will be supervised by the Pakistani ambassador. Some will be sent on to Kuwait where a skeleton staff is still working at the Pakistani mission. Washington's reaction to Pakistan's move still is not clear. It has been consulting regularly with Pakistan, a major ally in this region, and has strongly urged Asian countries to adhere to the boycott against sending goods to Iraq. Mr. Akhtar insisted Pakistan was not breaking any boycott, pointing out that goods would not go directly to Baghdad. He also said nearly 39,000 Pakistanis have left Iraq and Kuwait overland or on special flights in recent weeks. All have arrived here except for a few thousand which, Mr. Akhtar said, he believed were still on the road. He called it an immense human tragedy. [end recording]

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

To Discuss Gulf

BK0809164390 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, arrived in Islamabad this evening on a brief visit. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he called for the closest fraternal relations between the two countries. He said during his stay, he will discuss with Pakistani leaders the situation in the Gulf and Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Discusses Crisis With Jatoi

BK1009024290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] At a meeting in Islamabad yesterday, Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud exchanged views on the Gulf crisis and the ways and means to resolve it. In response to a request by Bangladesh, the prime minister assured that Pakistan will provide all transit facilities to Bangladeshi nationals returning home from Kuwait.

Meets With Khan; Leaves

BK0909154690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The visiting Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, called on President Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad today. They mostly discussed the Gulf situation and emphasized the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and a restoration of its status. The president assured the Bangladesh foreign minister that full cooperation will be provided in the repatriation of Bangladeshis from Kuwait and Iraq by road via Pakistan.

Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud delivered a goodwill message to the president on behalf of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and on behalf of the Bangladesh head of state invited Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan to visit Bangladesh. The president said he would surely visit Bangladesh at an appropriate time.

Later, talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport before leaving for Dhaka, the Bangladesh foreign minister said his country's relations with Pakistan are very good and both countries share identical views on regional and international issues. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan saw him off.

Court Asked To Prevent Bhutto Candidacy

BK1009105590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Karachi, Sept 10 (AFP)—The Pakistan Government formally asked a special court here Monday to prevent ousted Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto from running for office for seven years, charging gross abuse of power, court sources said. Two cases have been brought against Ms. Bhutto on behalf of President Ghulam Ishaq khan, who dismissed her 20-month-old government August 6 on allegations of corruption and ineptitude.

Ms. Bhutto, 37, has denied the charges. But the government has granted the court special powers in handling the complaints filed against Ms. Bhutto Monday, and proceedings could go ahead in her absence. The one-man court, set up shortly after her government was sacked, will study the cases and subpoena Ms. Bhutto if decides a cause of action exists, the sources said.

Misappropriation Cases Filed for Former Ministers

Ghulam Akbar Lasi

BK0709162890 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Federal Investigation Agency has registered a case against former minister of state for labor, Mr. Ghulam Akbar Lasi, on charges of misappropriating 4.5 million rupees. It has been registered on a written complaint lodged by the ministry of local government and rural development. According to relevant details, a sum of 2 million rupees were released to Mr. Lasi in March this year for the People's Program fund. The amount was given to him on the orders of the former prime minister for procurement of outboard engine for the fishermen of Gwadar area. However, it was subsequently decided by the prime minister's secretariat that the engines be procured through the director general of supplies. Consequently, Mr. Lasi was asked to refund the money. But the former minister of state failed to refund the amount released to him from the public exchequer for a job which he was no longer supposed to perform. While two million rupees still stood outstanding against him, Mr. Akbar Lasi obtained another 2.5 million rupees on 5 August, only a day before the dissolution of assemblies. At that time, Mr. Lasi was in charge of the election campaign of PPP [Pakistan People's Party] candidate, Mr. Fateh Mohammad Hashemi, in a by-election. This

amount too has not been refunded by the former minister of state despite repeated reminders and notices.

Baz Mohammad Khan Khetran

BK0809170090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] A case of misappropriation of 4 million rupees against the former federal minister, Mr. Baz Mohammad Khan Khetran, has been registered with the Federal Investigation Agency on a written complaint by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Mr. Khetran was provided with diesel engines, bicycles, sewing machines for distribution under the People's Program. But none of these items reached his constituency in Loralai District in Balochistan. Investigation is on.

Supreme Court Admits Federal Government Petition

BK0809171090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] A full bench of the Supreme Court in Lahore today admitted for hearing a petition of the federation praying for the transfer of six constitutional petitions, challenging the dissolution of the National Assembly, which are pending in various high courts of the country to one court. The bench fixed 15th of this month, the date for hearing at Rawalpindi and issued notices to all the parties and public at large.

The full bench comprises Chief Justice Mr. Justice Mohammad Afzal Zollah, Mr. Justice Dr. Nasim Hassan Shah, Mr. Justice Abdul Qadir Sheikh, Mr. Justice Shafiur Rahman, Mr. Justice S. Usman Ali Shah, Mr. Justice Nayimuddin, and Mr. Justice Abdul Qadir Chaudhary. The full bench passed the order with the interim injunction staying the proceedings pending hearing in all the four high courts regarding the dissolution of National Assembly after arguments by the Attorney General, Mr. Aziz A. Munshi, and petitioner's counsel.

The attorney general prayed the court to transfer all the present petitions pending in various high courts to the Lahore High Court or any other high court of the country to ensure that the general elections fixed for the 24th October were not delayed. The chief justice, Mr. Justice Mohammad Afzal Zollah observed that the issue is of national importance and the court decides that it should be dealt with as soon as possible. Another judge observed that the case is the first of its nature and the Supreme Court's verdict would set a precedence in this connection for the future. Besides the attorney general, the federation was represented by Syed Shariffuddin Pirzada, Sheikh Riaz Mohammad, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Mohammad Akram advocate on record, Chaudhary Fazal Hussain and the three deputy attorneys general, while the respondents were represented by Raja Mohammad Anwar and Mr. Khalid Malik.

Bhutto's Husband Zardari on PPP Election List

BK0909062990 London BBC World Service in English 0215 GMT 9 Sep 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] It emerged in Pakistan that Mr. Asif Zardari, the husband of the former prime minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, has decided to stand as a candidate in elections next month. Mr. Zardari, who is currently facing charges of corruption, is among the names on a short list of candidates drawn up by Ms. Bhutto's People's Party. And, as Lyce Doucet reports from Islamabad, his selection has taken observers by surprise:

[Begin Doucet recording] Asif Zardari is undeniably the most controversial personality in Pakistan today. He will be forced to step into politics. He has been charged with rampant interference in the government led by his wife Benazir Bhutto. The Cabinet was dismissed by the president in early August accused of corruption and ineptitude. Asif Zardari has repeatedly been cited as one of the main culprits in these alleged financial abuses, charges he and Ms. Bhutto say are part of a witch hunt to keep her and the People's Party out of power. Asif Zardari has apparently chosen to let the people decide. He recently announced he would compete in the polls if given the party's ticket. His name is on the People's Party short list for running in his hometown Nawabshah along with Ms. Bhutto and his father Hakim Ali Zardari, who won the seat last time. If his father, who is now in London, relinquishes another bid for power and Ms. Bhutto steps aside in this [word indistinct], Nawabshah could turn into one of the most interesting election battles—pitting Mr. Zardari against the current prime minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, who lost in his own constituency in the last elections. [end recording]

Yaqub Khan Warns India on Kashmir Issue

BK0809141790 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Islamabad Sept 6—Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said here on Thursday [6 September] that Pakistan would not allow India to suppress the popular uprising in occupied Kashmir by taking advantage of the Gulf crisis.

"We will not let India take advantage of the Gulf crisis and would take measures to ensure that the Kashmir issue is not pushed into the background," he added.

Talking informally to newsmen at a lunch hosted by the Chairman of the Senate, Mr Wasim Sajjad, for the caretaker ministers, senators and journalists, the Foreign Minister held our an assurance that Pakistan would continue making all efforts to effectively raise the Kashmir issue before the international community. "India may try to suppress the uprising in the occupied territories and our effort would be not to let them do it at any cost."

Talking about India Pakistan relations, he pointed out that besides the concept of success and failure, there existed "grey areas" on which talks could be held between the two countries.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan did not agree with a questioner that there was no room for improvement in the relations between Pakistan and India and said if the two countries "avoided extreme position" on bilateral issues, situation could be normalised to a great extent.

Asked whether Pakistan would accept the request of Bahrain to send Pakistani troops to that country, the Foreign Minister said the Government had not so far taken a decision in this regard. Asked further if some other countries of the Gulf have approached Pakistan to send troops in view of the Iraqi threat, he said Islamabad had not received any such request. "I have no knowledge about it."

To a question, he said no decision had been taken to dispatch more military troops to Saudi Arabia. He reiterated that Pakistan had sent its military troops to Saudi Arabia to defend the holy places against any aggression.

He also said that Pakistani troops would not serve under any US command or multinational strike force and that these were a part of Islamic force.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan did not think the Gulf crisis would be over in near future, "it does not seem to be resolving so quickly." He told a journalist that his recent visit to the Gulf was highly beneficial and mutually profitable.

"It is always good to be on the scene not only to express solidarity with the friends but also to have firsthand knowledge to what was happening," he added.

When asked if the Middle East would be the same again after the Gulf crisis, he said, "No". He thought the US had actually expressed the extent of its commitment to peace in the Gulf by writing off Egypt's loans amounting to over seven billion dollars.

"Egypt has been in the forefront in forging unity in Arab ranks in the face of Iraq's aggression and it was also the first Arab country to send its forces to Saudi Arabia to join the multinational force. Besides, Egypt took a big risk in coming out openly against Iraq because thousands of Egyptians were at that time working in that country.

When asked if there was any hostility at the popular level in Arab countries against the US forces stationed in Saudi Arabia, he answered in the negative, but added that if there was any it was only confined to a small minority.

Paper Cautions on India Destabilization Attempt

BK1009121390 Lahore THE NATION in English 10 Sep 90 p 2

[Editorial: "India and Pakistan's Security"]

[Text] While Pakistan is preoccupied with the elections and the accountability of politicians, there appears to be a feeling in India that any move to cause instability here would be useful to India. It is presumably this feeling that is being translated in various activities of a violent nature in the country. The IG [Inspector General] Punjab has said that there is strong evidence of India being involved in the recent spate of terrorist incidents in Pakistan. Whether the shooting spree in Karachi and Hyderabad on Sunday, in which eight people have died and many have been injured, too is a part of the same plan, one does not know. Investigations into similar incidents conducted earlier in Singh had indicated the hand of the Indian intelligence agency RAW [Research and Analysis Wing] in them. The attempt to instigate sectarian riots, is also reported to be part of the same overall plan of causing trouble in Pakistan.

The border skirmishes between the troops of Pakistan and India have gradually been increasing. In the latest incident, as many as fifty-four Indian soldiers have become 'untraceable'. Even though the circumstances under which they have disappeared are not know, the tension on the ceasefire line, from where they are missing, is bound to increase. A meeting of Pakistan's Defence Cordination Committee is reportedly being convened to take stock of the situation and devise precautionary measures. While one hopes that India will not undertake any thoughtless military adventure, the need for constant vigil is essential. An added reason for that is that the activities of the freedom fighters, whom India chooses to call Pakistani agents, are again on the increase. India could react to that by challenging Pakistan. Such an eventuallity, should not be overlooked. Military preparedness is essential for Pakistan security, but the efforts to keep Kashmir in international focus too is vital. The caretaker government does not seem to be doing anything about it. This is a serious lapse.

Mujahidin Say Soviets Still Bomb Afganistan

BK0909143690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Sept 9 (AFP)—Soviet planes and helicopters have repeatedly bombed the Qala-e-Nau region to check mujahidin rebel advances in western Afghanistan, the Pakistan-based Afghan resistance said Sunday. The limited strikes were aimed at rebel forces led by Ismael Khan in Badghisat Province, said Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Jamiat-e-Eslami, a guerrilla group with which Mr. Khan is affiliated.

Qala-e-Nau, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the Soviet border, is the target of aerial raids from bases in Soviet Central Asia, he said. The mujahidin have accused Soviet aircraft of launching limited strikes in Afghanistan since Moscow withdrew its troops in February 1989, but the charges have never been independently confirmed.

Mr. Rabini, the reconstruction minister for the guerrillas' Pakistan-based Afghan Interim Government

(AIG), called on U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to stop Soviet "violations of the Geneva accords." Soviet aircraft bombarded the area on September 1, Mr. Rabbini told the Afghan resistance news agency MIDIA, adding that Soviet helicopters attacked mujahidin positions and villages around Qala-e-Nau the following day.

Also Sunday, AIG President Sebgatullah Mojaddedi charged the Soviet-backed government in Kabul with responsibility for the death of an Afghan employee of the International Red Cross Committee who died in an ambush last week near Herat, in Western Afghanistan. Mr. Mojaddedi called the action "barbarous"and "anti-islamic."

Mujahidin Leaders Leave for Saudi Arabia

BK1009011290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1750 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Sept 9 (AFP)—Four Afghan mujahidin leaders based here flew to Saudi Arabia Sunday for talks aimed at making the guerrilla movement more effective, resistance sources said. The sources named the four as 'Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, chief of Etehad-e Eslami, Mawlawi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, chief of Harakat-e Enqelabe Eslami, Burhanuddin Rabbani, chief of Jamiyat-e Eslami, and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, chief of Hezb-e Eslami.

The sources said Mawlawi Yunis Khalis, chief of its own Hezb-e Eslami faction, was already in Saudi Arabia. Apart from Mr. Hekmatyar, all belong to the Afghan Interim Government (AIG) based in Peshawar. According to the sources, the talks in Saudi Arabia appeared to be part of behind-the-scene efforts to set up a Supreme Council and reinvigorate the guerrilla struggle to topple the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

Saudi Arabia has been a constant financial and diplomatic backer of the mujahidin. The AIG announced last month that it would send 2,000 fighters to Saudi Arabia to help in the current gulf crisis but none has left so far. With the position stalemated in Afghanistan, AIG has become less effective and was widely viewed as redundant given its apparent inability to produce significant results, the sources said. "There is a strong feeling in mujahidin circles that a more effective setup is needed to carry the Jihad (holy war) to a final victory," they said.

Sri Lanka

More Nationals From Gulf Return Home 10 Sep

BK1009091390 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0847 GMT 10 Sep 90

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 10 (LANKAPUVATH)—A batch of stranded Sri Lankan workers in the Middle East arrived abroad a Saudi Airways flight this morning, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told LANKAPUVATH. The 369 Sri Lankans, mostly housemaids who were marooned in Saudi Arabia after fleeing Kuwait, returned to Sri Lanka this morning.

Out of the 9,000 who fled Kuwait up to date, approximately 2,500 workers had returned to Sri Lanka. It is estimated that 98,000 Sri Lankans are employed in Kuwait. Another 169 odd workers are expected to arrive this evening under the assistance given by the United Nations Organisation For Migration.

Official Notes Loss in Remittances Due to Crisis

BK0809141290 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Sri Lankans employed in the Middle East have been remitting around 1,000 million rupees per month. But according to the adviser to the president on international affairs, Bradman Weerakoon, Sri Lanka would be losing at least 250 million rupees monthly due to the present crisis in the Gulf. This loss in remittances from Kuwait-based Sri Lankans will affect at least half a million people in this country who depend on their earning.

Mr. Weerakoon spoke of the impact on Sri Lankan economy when he delivered a lecture on the Middle East crisis in the [word indistinct] Islamic Cultural Home in Colombo yesterday. [Words indistinct] was organized by the All Ceylon Lawyers Association. Mr. Bradman Weerakoon made particular mention of the implications on the Sri Lankan economy due to the interruption of tea sales to Iraq and effects of the loss in remittances from Sri Lankans employed in Kuwait.

In response to a question, Mr. Weerakoon indicated that the Sri Lankan Government was coordinating with other South Asian countries, particularly India, in a possible multinational effort in repatriating the [word indistinct] Sri Lankans from the Gulf. He added that the provision of relief by way of food and other needs is also receiving attention. He also spoke of the possibility of the peaceful resolution of the present crisis between Iraq and neighboring countries.

Editorial Demands Clear Policy on Gulf Crisis

BK0809112990 Colombo SUN in English 28 Aug 90 p 5

[Editorial: "Spell Out Policy on the Gulf Crisis"]

[Text] What exactly is Lanka's Ambassador to Kuwait doing in Baghdad?

On Sunday [26 August] the government newspaper reported that Sherif Deen, Lanka's man in Kuwait, has mysteriously gone missing and that efforts were underway to locate him. Yesterday the Foreign Secretary, Bernard Tillekaratne, was reported as stating that our ambassador was in Baghdad while there were a few officials remaining at the embassy in Kuwait.

The Iraqi government has called for the closure of all foreign missions, including ours in Kuwait on the basis that their annexation of Kuwait made such embassies redundant. Many countries the world over have refused to accede to this demand since to do so means not only acquiescing in Iraqi aggression but accepting Iraqi's rights over Kuwait.

The Lankan request to convert our embassy there to a consular office to oversee the interest of our migrant labour force has also been turned down. We have been told by the Iraqi government that there is no role any embassy or consular division can play in Kuwait, which according to them has no government other than that of Iraq.

So what exactly is Lanka's position? Have we bowed to Iraqi wishes and closed down our embassy in Kuwait which might possibly explain the mysterious appearance of Ambassador Deen in Baghdad or not?

There are over a hundred thousand Sri Lankans trapped in Kuwait. Our policy of appeasement towards Baghdad has not in anyway ensured their continued safety. Daily, thousands of anxious relatives queue at the Foreign Office, the Foreign Employment Bureau and the Red Cross Office in Colombo. It can't be all that comforting to them to learn now that the man supposed to be flying the flag for Lanka in Kuwait looking after our people there has decamped to Baghdad.

Compare that to the stiff resolve of the British Ambassador in Kuwait who it is reported opened the bubbly and sipped champagne with his staff in candlelight while Iraqi troops surrounded his mission and cut off electricity?

The time has come for Foreign Minister Herath to break his silence and spell out the exact position this country has taken. The people must be told whether this nation still prefers to side with Iraq against the rest of the civilised world; whether we have closed our mission in Kuwait without protest, implicitly recognising Iraq's annexation of Kuwait; whether we have taken any meaningful steps to evacuate our trapped people, or whether, even while a blitz on Iraq is imminent, we are simply satisfied to rest assured on Iraqi pledges of protection to our workforce.

11 Political Parties Support Merger of Northeast

BK0909163190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] In Sri Lanka, 11 political parties have supported the proposal for merger of Northeast. They have also opposed holding a referendum in the region. However, the ruling United National Party and the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party have opposed the merger. The parties have expressed their opinion in response to an appeal by the government earlier this month in this regard.

LTTE Propaganda Machine 'Completely Run Down'

BK0809091090 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0741 GMT 8 Sep 90

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 8 Sep (LANKAPUVATH)—The LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] propaganda machine is now completely run down. The voluble Anton Balasingham who is sheltering in a Jaffna bunker along with his wife is said to have directed LTTE cadres to distribute leaflets purported to be issued by Catholic nuns about the purposeful bombings by the Sri Lankan Air Force on civilian targets.

Reports reaching LANKAPUVATH from Jaffna State that the LTTE has forcibly occupied certain girls and boys schools established by British and American missionaries and are using these as gun emplacements.

It is also reported that the arms flow from Tamil Nadu is now quite depleted and the LTTE is in a quandary. Like a heart patient using the pill to save their life in an attack, Prabhakaran, Mahattaya and his cohorts have begun indiscriminate planting of Johnny mines which has resulted in the deaths of over 350 civilians in Jaffna who ventured out of their homes to collect food distributed by the government.

This, the report states, is the heavy price that the people of Jaffna are paying for the naked ambitions of megalomaniac gun culture which is holding the peninsula to ransom despite President Premadasa's generous gestures of peace and goodwill.

25 Killed, 12 Injured in Northeastern Clashes

BK1009035890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] In Sri Lanka, 25 persons have been killed and 12 others injured in renewed clashes in the Northeastern Province. At (Chinwapai) in Batticaloa District, 20 civilians were killed yesterday by some unknown gunmen. A political leader of the LTTE [liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] in Batticaloa, Mr. Karikalan, told our Colombo correspondent, Karuppaswamy, last evening that the killings followed assassination of two home guards by LTTE cadres earlier.

LTTE Continue Firing on Jaffna Fort

BK1009091790 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0857 GMT 10 Sep 90

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 10 Sept (LANKAPUVATH)—LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] terrorists set fire to two houses in front of the Kankesanturai security forces detachment, security sources told LANKAPUVATH. The terrorists fired mortars and small arms at the Jaffna fort and other security detachments in the Jaffna peninsula.

In the Batticaloa District, one LTTE terrorist was arrested by the security forces. It is reported that in the Baddula District and in Sagama, three terrorists were arrested by the security forces.